

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

RECEIVED  
JUL 13 1914  
Int. Agr. Inst

## NEW TIMES

(By James Russell Lowell)

NEW TIMES DEMAND NEW MEASURES AND NEW MEN;  
THE WORLD ADVANCES AND IN TIME OUTGROWS  
THE LAWS THAT IN OUR FATHER'S DAYS WERE BEST;  
AND, DOUBTLESS, AFTER US SOME PURER SCHEME  
WILL BE SHAPED BY WISER MEN THAN WE,  
MADE WISER BY THE STEADY GROWTH OF TRUTH.  
THE TIME IS RIPE, AND ROTTEN-RIPE, FOR CHANGE;  
THEN LET IT COME; I HAVE NO DREAD OF WHAT  
IS CALLED FOR BY THE INSTINCT OF MANKIND.  
NOR THINK I THAT GOD'S WORLD WOULD FALL APART  
BECAUSE WE TEAR A PARCHMENT MORE OR LESS;  
TRUTH IS ETERNAL, BUT HER EFFLUENCE,  
WITH ENDLESS CHANGE, IS FITTED TO THE HOUR;  
HER MIRROR IS TURNED FORWARD TO REFLECT  
THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE, NOT THE PAST.

JULY 8, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

**CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY**

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

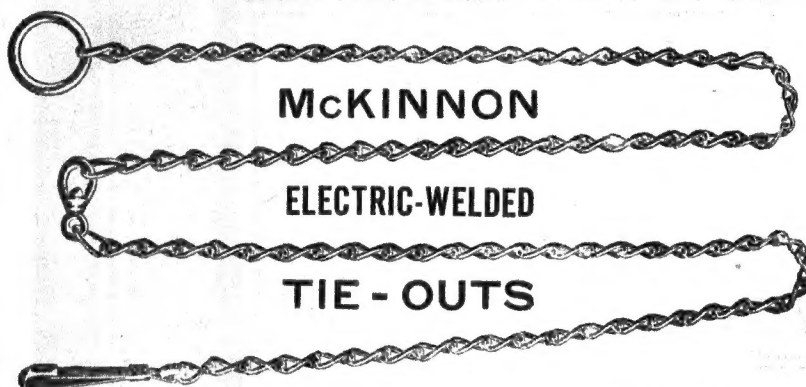
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$13,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE  
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICOA General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders  
issued. Foreign exchange bought and sold.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

## PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY



McKINNON

ELECTRIC-WELDED

TIE - OUTS

Made  
in  
CanadaCost  
no  
moreWear  
the  
LongestStrongest  
yet  
Lightest

## The Canadian Underwriters Limited The Excess Insurance Company Limited

Are both in the field for

## HAIL INSURANCE

Do not be deceived. There will be many hailstorms, and the wise farmer  
will get his insurance in force early in the season. It costs no more.

The above are

## BOTH RELIABLE COMPANIES

With Full Government Deposit

Settlement of losses will be made direct from our office in Moose Jaw  
thus avoiding any unnecessary delay in adjustment and payment.  
Premiums may be settled by note or cash.Agents in every town. Ask the nearest one  
for rates and terms

## The Anderson & Sheppard Company Ltd.

General Agents, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Box 1059

Moose Jaw, Sask.

## Cheap Lumber

No. 1 Boards, Dimensions and Shiplap, \$14.00 per M.; Mountain Hard-  
wood Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, \$17.00 to \$22.00; Sashes, Doors, Mouldings,  
50 per cent. discount; Tough Seasoned Cottonwood cut-to-size Wagon Boxes,  
K.D., \$3.50 each; Wire Wound Wood Pipes, two-inch 10c per foot; Bee  
Hives and Supers, from 50c to \$2.00.

For Particulars Write to:

LUMBER MILLS, WATTSBURG, B.C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
EditorJOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of  
the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain  
Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published  
every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-  
General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.  
The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organ-  
ized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special  
Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to  
make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and  
Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in  
advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send  
money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for  
currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trust-  
worthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly  
should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in  
The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance  
of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

## General Advertising Rates

## DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount  
for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page .....	\$14.40
Quarter Page .....	\$28.80
Half Page .....	\$57.60
Full Page .....	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover ..	\$144.00

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## DISPLAY

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for time or space.

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Eighth Page .....	\$12.60
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Full Page .....	\$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page.  
Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are  
due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper refer-  
ences must accompany the order.

## Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order.  
No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than  
14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining  
stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg



## Why Farmers Fail

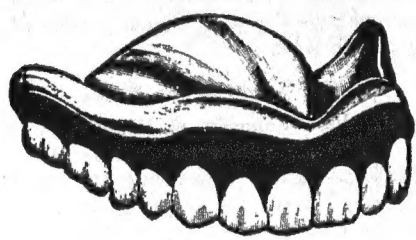
¶ Nine-tenths of the farmers who fail, lose money on  
DISTRIBUTION — SELLING — MARKETING. And  
that's the very fact The Guide is driving at. The Guide  
occupies a unique position in the field of Agricultural  
publications. Farmers, clergymen and teachers have  
helped to place The Guide in the proud place it holds today

¶ But we want a large number of good men to help us  
in our fight for the right. Men who are enthusiastic and  
who believe in us. We are willing to pay liberally for the  
services of such men. Write today for particulars and let  
us tell you how you can earn the extra money you need

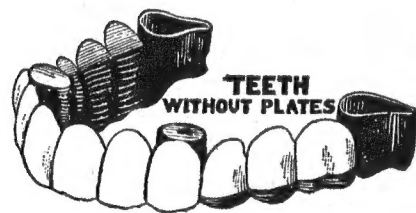
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**The Grain Growers' Guide**  
WINNIPEG





Plate, \$8.00 to \$25.00  
per Set



Teeth without Plate, \$5.00  
and \$7.00 per Tooth

We can use either of the  
above methods as you desire  
and complete the work in  
one to three days

Poor Dental Work is  
Expensive and a  
Misery Maker!

**NEW METHOD  
DENTAL PARLORS**  
Cor. Portage and Donald  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada's largest, best equip-  
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office gives you the best that  
money will buy, does not over-  
charge you, and uses the very  
latest methods to eliminate pain

Famous Dola Method for pain-  
less extraction of teeth discov-  
ered by the head of this firm,  
and its use positively cannot  
be obtained elsewhere

**SPECIAL for  
Exhibition  
Week Visitors**

Arrangements made for  
payment of railway fares  
for out of town patients

## The Hunger Test

By THEODORE ROBERTS

When cold and hunger have posses-  
sion of both sides of the door; when  
one's toil brings no return save wear-  
iness; when the shadow-wolf haunts the  
hearth, long-jawed and hollow-flanked  
—then is the test of a man's courage.

The horror of these conditions came,  
one winter, to Nick Cormey, of Squid  
Cove on the Labrador—and he failed  
in the test. His failure was not due  
to a lack of natural courage, but to  
the activity of his imagination. The  
eyes and fangs of the wolf were as real  
to his anxious vision as flesh and bone  
that can be touched with the fingers.

The shore ice lay firm along the ach-  
ing coast, a full two miles in width;  
so there was no help to be looked for  
from the sea.

"Maybe some deer be winterin' back  
in the woods," said Nick.

He stowed on the kammutik his sleep-  
ing bag, his gun, and a little food for  
himself and the three dogs, kissed the  
woman and the child, and started in-  
land; but he felt no hope of success,  
even at the commencement of his jour-  
ney. It was out of all reason to expect  
to find any caribou in the nearer woods;  
for, in winter, the herds of that country  
move westward, beyond the distant  
hills, in search of food and shelter. And  
Nick Cormey knew that there was not  
food enough, either for himself or for  
the two at home, to bridge the time re-  
quired for the longer journey.

Nick Cormey followed the hopeless  
quest for two days; and despair was  
always at his elbow, running on the  
snow like a shadow. He saw no sign  
of game. The dogs, maddened by  
hunger, were either sulking or fighting  
continually. On the morning of the  
third day, while he was eating his scrap  
of breakfast, and wondering bitterly if  
he should push farther inland or  
return to Squid Cove empty handed, he  
heard the sound of voices. Then two  
men, walking on rackets, and a loaded  
sledge drawn by six dogs came into  
sight around a spur of woods.

The men with the six-dog sledge  
proved to be a stranger named Dr.  
Seovil and a half-breed Micmac from  
Wellington Harbor. The doctor told  
Cormey that he had come to Labrador  
as an officer of the British Northern  
Mission Society, to bring help to the  
fishermen of that coast, and that his  
newly established headquarters were at  
Wellington Harbor. He was now on  
his way to Wreck Islands, with pro-  
visions and medicines for the people  
there; but he assured Cormey that his  
assistant, Dr. Scott, who had remained  
in Wellington Harbor, would look after  
his case. He gave Cormey a note for  
the other doctor, authorizing him to  
treat the fisherman from Squid Cove  
with liberality.

Even as Nick Cormey turned his dogs  
back toward the coast, a twinge of his  
old enemy, rheumatism, gnawed in his  
loins. Within an hour from that first  
warning, the pains were so severe that  
he was forced to remove his rackets  
from his feet and lie on the sledge. In  
his crippled condition he had not full  
command over the dogs; but after three  
days and two nights of agony, he  
crawled from the sledge and beat on  
the door of the cabin with his mittened  
hands. The woman helped him in, very  
tenderly, without a second glance at the  
empty sledge.

"What be the trouble with Davy?"  
he asked, looking toward the bed in the  
corner.

"He be taken bad," whispered the  
woman, brokenly—and then she hid her  
face in her hands.

"An' look 'e here!" cried the man,  
with a sob in his voice.

He gave her the piece of paper that,  
but for his helplessness, would bring  
them food and healing. Then he cried  
out against the blindness and bitterness  
of life, and cursed his pain-racked limbs  
for their uselessness.

The sight of her husband's despair  
lifted the woman's spirit above its own  
grief. She comforted him with tender-  
ness of hand and voice; and at last he  
was calm enough to explain to her the  
meaning of the written message. When

she understood it, she cried out her  
gratitude to God and called upon the  
saints to reward the goodness of the un-  
known doctor. Nick looked at her with  
wonder, and with a light of reviving  
hope in his eyes.

"I be goin' to Wellington Harbor  
first thing in the mornin'," she said.  
"'Tis a fair path, an' only sixteen  
mile. That good doctor will give me  
medicine for ye an' Davy, an' bread  
an' molasses an' tea. May the saints  
crown him!"

"But the dogs, Kate!" replied Nick,  
stifling a groan for the agony in his  
legs. "They be worse nor I ever seen  
them, girl. Them two huskies be like  
devils. Sure, 'twere all I could do to  
master 'em. Cap'n he be the only  
beast i' the team ye can trust."

"I'll go out now, an' feed 'em a  
full half o' the caplin that be left—  
an' t'other half afore we start in the  
mornin'," replied the woman fearlessly.

Nick could not sleep, so torn was he  
with pain and black fear; and little  
Davy, who was suffering from general  
weakness brought on by cold and lack  
of nourishment, whimpered thru half  
the night. So the woman took no rest,  
but tended and comforted them until  
dawn. Then she carried in a great store  
of fire-wood, and cooked a mess of the  
last scraps of fish and hard bread in the  
cabin.

She fed the last of the frozen caplin  
to the three dogs. Nick tried to crawl  
from the cabin, to harness the team for  
her; but he got no farther than the  
threshold, and was then near to fainting  
with the pain.

"Nay, boy, ye must not fret," said  
the woman. "I'll tend to the dogs,  
never fear!"

"But for that fool Peter Sprowl a  
livin' on us all last summer, sure ye'd  
never have to make the trip at all," he  
cried. "We give him the good medi-  
cine for his chest, an' he et a full quin-  
tal o' fish!"

By this time Kate was ready to har-  
ness the dogs and set out on the jour-  
ney. She wore Nick's coat and cap and  
mittens, and held her rackets in one  
hand and the great dog-whip in the  
other.

"'Twould not be Christian to grudge  
what we give to that poor unfortun-  
ate," she replied. "Keep yer heart up,  
Nick, dear, an' tend well to Davy. I'll  
master them huskies, never fear; an'  
even if they do act bad, sure I'll be  
back afore midday tomorrow. I'll be  
to Wellington Harbor long afore sun-  
down, an' the dogs'll get a good feed  
there."

"If ye'd lay me on the sledge, may-  
be I'd get to the harbor," said Cormey.

"'Twould be yer death, boy," said  
the woman.

She harnessed the three dogs at last,  
but was forced to lash the two huskies  
severely before she could win control  
over them.

### II

Nick crouched beside the bed where-  
on little Davy lay in troubled slumber.  
His spirit raged stupidly within him,  
like a caged animal. He tried to quiet  
himself to sleep. He closed his eyes,  
but no rest came to either mind or body.  
What were the dogs doing now? Were  
they running quietly, or threatening  
Kate with rebellion?

Why had God struck his great mus-  
cles useless in the hour of bitterest  
need? Why was Peter Sprowl, who had  
neither wife nor child, spared to go  
light-foot over the snow at every whim  
of his foolish wits? He forgot how  
Peter had once been a mail-carrier—  
and at times believed himself still to be  
one—and had lost his sanity during a  
great storm of wind and snow, in which  
he had wandered, alone and without  
food, for days, finally bringing in his  
mail-bags safely. No, he could think of  
Peter only as the worthless idiot who  
had eaten the food that should have fed  
Kate and the child.

For a few miles the dogs traveled  
steadily. The sledge ran light over the  
wind-packed snow, and the sky was  
clear. Captain, who was in the lead,

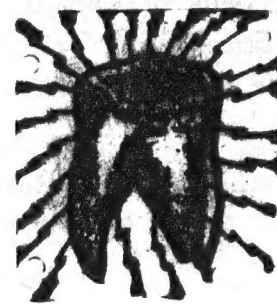
Continued on Page 20

Have you had the  
Remark made to  
You

THAT DR. ROBINSON,  
DENTAL SPECIALIST,  
STANDS FOR CONFI-  
DENCE, RELIABILITY  
& QUALITY OF WORK

If you have not, inquire among  
your friends—you will find it so.

**PAINLESS**



I Give You Dentistry Without Pain

The Greatest System of Dentistry known  
to World of Science and Art today

**PAINLESS**

No More Dread of the Dental  
Chair—do all this for you

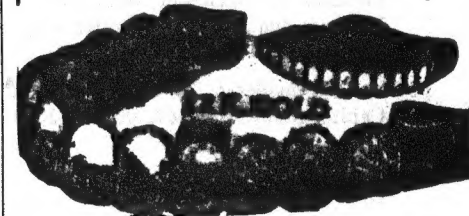
**TEETH EXTRACTED, FILLED  
CROWNED, BRIDGEWORK  
WITHOUT PAIN**

Oxygenated Gas for painless opera-  
tions Easy sweet and harmless  
as the sleep of nature. Somniform  
Anesthesia quick and pleasant.

All operators American or Canadian  
graduates. No students. Lady at-  
tendants.

Special attention to out-of-town  
patients. Have your impression  
taken in the morning and go home  
with teeth the same day.

All languages spoken. Free exam-  
ination. All work guaranteed for  
Twenty Years.



**Crown and Bridgework**

New System Bridgework

Bridgework is the modern method  
of filling space caused by one or  
more missing teeth—without the  
use of a plate to cover the roof of  
the mouth.

It permits the fullest enjoyment  
while eating and does not interfere  
with the sense of taste.

It is performed without pain, is  
permanent, and in every way com-  
fortable, being strong, clean, light  
and agreeable to the tongue and  
gums.

Even if the tooth be decayed and  
broken down to the gum line, and  
the nerve dead, the root can still  
be successfully treated and crowned,  
and restored to comfort and utility.

**Dr. ROBINSON**

Dental Specialist

Over Birks, cor. Portage & Smith  
WINNIPEG

Office Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Phone Main 1121

# Home Bank Had Satisfactory Year

## Normal Progress Maintained during the Past Twelve Months

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office, No. 8 King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon, June 30th. Senator James Mason occupied the Chair.

### Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank For the Year Ending 31st May, 1914

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Cr.	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1913.....	\$140,470.31
Net profits for the year after deducting charges of management, accrued interest, making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	192,442.72
	<u>\$332,913.03</u>
CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT	
Premium on Capital Stock received during the year.....	\$ 1,930.47
	<u>\$334,843.50</u>
Which has been appropriated as follows:—	
Dr.	
Dividend No. 27, quarterly, at the rate of 7% per annum ....	\$33,890.76
Dividend No. 28, quarterly, at the rate of 7% per annum ....	33,924.43
Dividend No. 29, quarterly, at the rate of 7% per annum ....	33,964.36
Dividend No. 30, quarterly, at the rate of 7% per annum ....	34,131.19
	<u>\$135,910.74</u>
Transferred to Rest Account .....	16,666.66
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund .....	10,000.00
Written off Bank Premises and Office Furniture .....	65,000.00
Balance .....	<u>107,266.10</u>
	<u>\$334,843.50</u>
LIABILITIES	
To the Public:	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation .....	\$1,131,315.00
Deposits not bearing interest .....	\$1,539,781.53
Deposits bearing interest .....	7,922,711.16
	<u>9,462,492.69</u>
Balances due other Banks in Canada .....	6,858.01
Balances due Agents in Great Britain .....	73,000.00
Balances due Agents in Foreign Countries .....	254,400.75
	<u>\$10,928,066.45</u>
To the Shareholders:	
Capital (Subscribed, \$2,000,000) Paid up .....	\$1,943,998.55
Rest .....	666,666.66
Dividends unclaimed .....	1,925.26
Dividend No. 30 (quarterly), being at the rate of 7% per annum, payable June 1st, 1914.....	34,131.19
Profit and Loss Account, carried forward .....	107,266.10
	<u>2,753,987.76</u>
	<u>\$13,682,054.21</u>
ASSETS	
Gold and Silver Coin.....	\$ 106,131.18
Dominion Government Notes .....	1,307,028.50
	<u>\$1,413,159.68</u>
Deposit with Dominion Government as security for Note Circulation....	89,600.00
Notes of Other Banks .....	132,498.47
Cheques on other Banks .....	343,281.92
Balances due by other Banks in Canada .....	1,726.40
Balances due by Agents in Great Britain .....	47,901.59
Canadian Municipal Securities .....	33,931.15
Railway and other Bonds not exceeding market value .....	295,448.93
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds....	2,083,799.16
	<u>\$4,441,347.30</u>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) .....	\$8,378,545.22
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for) .....	39,070.53
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank .....	87,493.77
Real Estate other than Bank Premises .....	10,112.00
Bank Premises, Safes and Office Furniture, at not more than cost, less amount written off.....	720,472.36
Other Assets not included in the foregoing .....	5,013.03
	<u>9,240,706.91</u>
	<u>\$13,682,054.21</u>

### Address of the President

The net profits for the year are \$192,442.72, being about 10% on the average Paid-up Capital, which may, I consider, be deemed satisfactory, in view of the unsettled conditions which prevailed during the whole of the fiscal year. The \$40,000 set aside, as intimated at the last Annual Meeting, to be written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account, has been applied, together with an additional \$25,000 from this year's profits. Last year the Shareholders were good enough to vote a contribution of \$10,000 as a nucleus for a Pension Fund; this has now been appropriated and the Fund inaugurated with the current year.

Before commenting on any changes in the Balance Sheet, I may say that the financial forecast made a year ago has more or less been justified. Conditions have altered so little that one prefers not to hazard any decided opinion as to when the expected improvement may come.

While our deposits for the past year show a reduction in actual figures—and we are not alone in this—I may say that it is all accounted for by the expected withdrawal of some large temporary deposits in Current Account which were in our hands at the 31st May, 1913, the date of the last Statement presented to you. On the other hand, the number of accounts on our books has largely increased, and the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank Department show a satisfactory gain.

### Increased Savings Deposits

In common with most of the other Banks, our note circulation shows a reduction. This may be attributed to various causes, the most important of which was the early marketing of the grain crops in the Northwest. For some years past we have looked to our grain business in the West to utilize a large part of our circulation, and for the first time since this connection was formed we encountered conditions that may not soon again occur.

The weather last year was particularly favorable to the harvesting and marketing of the crop, so that a larger proportion was handled before the close of navigation than in any previous season of recent years. In addition, owing to the general financial conditions which prevailed during the latter part of 1913, considerable pressure was brought to bear by creditors upon the farmers for the early payment of their obligations. This resulted in a larger percentage than formerly of grain going forward, with instructions to sell. As a result, circulation paid to farmers showed a decided falling off immediately after the close of navigation, and the figures for the succeeding months—December to March—record a continued redemption of Bank notes without the usual opportunity for the issue from the marketing of grain through the winter months. The reduction from the high point in November, 1913, to the figures on the 31st March, 1914, amounted to over \$900,000, while in former years the average reduction for the same period was approximately \$200,000. The smaller volume of business transacted in Canada also had its effect on circulation. Merchants and manufacturers did not transact as much business as during the previous year. Railway earnings from the 1st of July, 1913, to May 31st, 1914, showed a decrease of over ten million dollars. The consequent shrinkage in circulation is mainly attributed to these principal causes, but I may say that we are making arrangements which should

not in future leave us dependent upon any one source to maintain our circulation at a high level.

### The Needs of the West

Mr. John Kennedy, of Winnipeg, one of the Western Directors of the Home Bank, and also a Director of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, spoke upon the financial conditions in the West, and made a strong appeal, directed not only to the management of the Home Bank, but to Canadian banks in general, calling attention to the urgent need for establishing methods whereby farmers in the West might secure an advance of 50 per cent. on their grain, so that they would not be under the necessity of rushing it into the world's market in vast quantities in order to secure ready funds with which to pay their debts and maintain their farms. He quoted authoritative statistics, proving that 75 per cent. of last year's grain crop in the Northwest was dumped into the market in three months, causing the price to drop 7 cents per bushel.

"When I state that last fall showed the clearest truth of this, I do not do so without having figures to prove that this was the case," said Mr. Kennedy. "You will find that number one northern wheat, about the beginning of last September, was worth about 88 cents in store in Fort William or Port Arthur, but by the middle of October, owing to the tremendous receipts, prices had fallen to about 78 cents, a drop of 10 cents a bushel, while world wheat conditions did not warrant any such decline."

### Advances on Grain

Mr. Kennedy proposed as a remedy for this condition that the Banks advance to farmers in the Northwest loans to the value of 50 per cent. upon the grain stored in their barns. This plan for relief would necessitate the adoption of some cheap and safe method of storage, so that the Bank's security would be safe. He did not think that lending money in this way would require the issue of any additional capital, or necessitate a change in the established methods of finance, and the accommodation would save several millions of dollars a year to the country. The adoption of mixed farming he did not consider would give immediate relief. "The farmers are getting into mixed farming," Mr. Kennedy declared, "just as fast as they can afford to do so, and just as fast as it is good for them to do so, therefore of necessity for years to come wheat growing will be the mainstay of the West."

In conclusion, Mr. Kennedy assured the meeting that the "Home Bank" had become a household word in thousands of Western homes.

### Appointment of Auditor

The Chairman reported that in accordance with the provisions of Section No. 56 of the Bank Act, notice had been sent to the Shareholders that the Honorable Alexander McCall had given written notice of intention to nominate at the Annual General Meeting of the Home Bank of Canada Mr. Sydney H. Jones, of Toronto, as Auditor.

It was then moved by the Hon. Alex. McCall, and seconded by Dr. J. A. Todd:—That Mr. Sydney H. Jones be and is hereby appointed Auditor of the Bank, to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting, at a remuneration not to exceed \$2,000.

### Election of Directors

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Messrs. Thomas A. Crerar, Thomas Flynn, E. G. Gooderham, John Kennedy, A. Claude Macdonell, K.C., M.P., Col. the Hon. James Mason, C. B. McNaught, John Persse.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, held immediately after the adjournment of the General Meeting, Colonel the Honorable James Mason was re-elected President, and Mr. Thos. Flynn was re-elected Vice-President of the Bank. —Advertisement.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 8th, 1914

## THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS

On Friday, July 10, the responsibility will rest upon the electors of Manitoba of choosing their representatives in the legislature and in the government of that province for the next four years.

The issues are numerous and clearly defined. The Conservative party, which has been in power for 14 years, and has been led and dominated during practically the whole of that time by Sir Rodmond Roblin, is appealing to the electors upon its record. It claims to have given Manitoba an honest and efficient administration, and promises to maintain the prosperity of the province by a continuation of its present policy. The Liberal party, on the other hand, very vigorously attacks the record of the government, and claims that the affairs of the province have been administered, not for the good of the people as a whole, but for the personal profit of friends of the government and for the political advantage of the party in power. The Opposition, moreover, undertakes, if placed in power, to enact a number of advanced and progressive measures, including Direct Legislation and Woman Suffrage, and to hold a referendum on the question of banishing the bar. Other planks in the Liberal platform include Compulsory Education and the obligatory teaching of English in all public schools, the encouragement of agriculture thru the development of co-operative methods, including cheaper money, the extension of practical education and the establishment of a public abattoir, the encouragement of hydro-electric development, and municipal autonomy in local taxation.

All of these are measures which the great majority of farmers thruout Manitoba will heartily support, and the leading planks of the Liberal platform—Direct Legislation, Woman Suffrage, and the Banish the Bar referendum—have repeatedly been endorsed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at its annual conventions. The Grain Growers, in fact, have to a large extent been responsible for the adoption of the advanced and progressive policies now presented by the Manitoba Liberals, for in the case of each of the leading planks, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association placed itself on record in favor of the reforms mentioned before they were officially adopted by the Liberal party.

If the members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association who have voted for Direct Legislation, Woman Suffrage and Banish the Bar year after year in their local associations and at their annual conventions were sincere they will vote for the Opposition candidates on Friday next. In addition to this we believe that the record of the Roblin government is in itself sufficient to warrant its defeat. It seems to be the history of both political parties in Canada that when a government has been in power for a number of years it becomes more or less corrupt and seeks to entrench itself in power by dishonest means. The Ross government of Ontario, and the Laurier government in the Dominion, both Liberal administrations, went down to well-deserved defeat because of their corruption. And the time has come when the best interests of the province will be served by retiring the Roblin government from power. It has been accused, and with reason, of dissipating the resources of the province by selling large areas of public lands to political friends at much less than their value; it has used the machinery intended for the enforcement of the law to persecute political opponents and to shield its own tools; it has employed the officials of the civil service, particularly in the Liquor License Department

and the Department of Public Works, to bribe and debauch the electorate, and it has proved itself the friend of the saloon keepers and the proprietors of drinking and gambling clubs. An instance of the manner in which the government has used the public money to buy votes for its supporters, is provided by the election in Gimli last year. The public accounts show that during the year \$93,000 was paid by the Government for roadwork in Gimli, while only some \$43,000 was expended in all the rest of the province. A member of the Opposition, on his responsibility as a member of the Legislature, charged on the floor of the House that men were employed on that work on condition that they voted for the Government candidate; that Government officials distributed wagon-loads of liquor in local option territory; that employees of the Government and officers of the law were personally guilty of intimidation, bribery and corrupt treating and that violators of the law were protected by the officers of the Government, whose duty it was to enforce the law. The Government, however, refused absolutely to permit the holding of a judicial investigation into these charges or into the counter charges with which they replied, and tho a protest against the election of the Government candidate was entered, the ingenuity of his lawyer in raising technical objections succeeded in preventing the case coming to trial before the legislature was dissolved.

It is not sufficient, however, to defeat the Roblin Government in order to ensure the honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the province. It is necessary to provide safeguards which will prevent the Opposition party, if it be placed in office, from the same degeneration. Liberal Governments in the past have committed precisely the same sins for which the present Conservative administration is condemned.

The best safeguards that can be provided against the abuse of power by any party are Direct Legislation and the election of some independent members to the House. The Liberal party is pledged to enact Direct Legislation, and its leader, T. C. Norris, has given a statement of his understanding of that reform satisfactory to the Direct Legislation League. There are a number of Independent candidates nominated. One of these, A. C. Craig, is seeking election in Mountain as a farmers' candidate, on a platform almost identical with the platform of the Grain Growers' Association. His election would be of great advantage to the farmers' cause, but, unfortunately, the fight is a three-cornered one, and the outcome is extremely doubtful. The remaining Independents are running in Winnipeg and its suburbs, and each of them has a Liberal and a Conservative opponent, except in Centre Winnipeg, where the candidates are a Conservative, a Socialist and an Independent.

Summed up the issue is "Shall the people rule?"

## RAILWAYS AND PEOPLE

A Royal Commission in Great Britain is at the present time studying the national railway situation; with a view to preparing a report in regard to the problems which that situation presents, and especially the problem of national ownership. The man at the head of the Commission is Lord Loreburn, formerly solicitor-general in the British Government. Recently, the president of the Railway Nationalization Society of Great Britain, E. Davies, gave evidence before the Commission. He presented an able argument in support of the proposition that

"railways, being public services, ought to be publicly owned." He set forth, with unanswerable clearness of proof, that, in the old world, as in the new, private railway corporations are guided unfailingly by self-interest to realization of the fact that combination is better than competition, and so they come to working agreements for the maintenance of rates at as high a level as possible. At the same time, as Mr. Davies also set forth, the system of private ownership of railways, with its duplication of staffs and lines and plant, means economic waste.

Some sentences at the outset of Mr. Davies' evidence before the Royal Commission may well be reproduced here:

"There are some services which, from their nature have come to be regarded thruout the world as being distinct from ordinary commercial undertakings, in that, being essential to every branch of trade and commercial activity—sometimes also to the social life of the community—they should be operated primarily to serve those needs, and only secondarily, if at all, for revenue-producing purposes. This applied particularly to means of communication, as was instanced by the high roads—formerly subject to tolls—the postal service, the telegraph service, and more recently the telephones. Railways, being the main arteries of transport in the modern world, belonged to the category of communications, and just as it was recognized that it was in the interest of the national well-being to render road transport as cheap as possible, and to carry correspondence and parcels at minimum rates, so it was in the national interest to facilitate to the utmost the exchange of commodities between different parts of the country and with foreign countries."

The advocates of national ownership maintain that the private railway corporation does not make transportation for the benefit of the community its first consideration, as the state-owned railway, when rightly managed, does. The first interest of the management of the private corporation is to produce dividends for the shareholders, often on watered stock. In this country, indeed, the root from which every one of the railway evils which bear heavily upon the people grows is over-capitalization.

In Germany and other countries of continental Europe in which railways are state-owned, rates are lower than in Great Britain, where private railway corporations are supposed to compete. With regard to the value of competition, the witness said:

"The history of railway development in this country showed that, while it was long held that competition between railway companies was beneficial, there was an almost continuous process of amalgamation of small companies into larger ones. Next came an agreement between the great companies not to cut rates. It might be taken that now there was no active competition between the different railways in the matter of rates and fares."

Without going further into the details of Mr. Davies' comprehensive evidence before the Royal Commission, it will suffice to set forth here his summing up:

"The large financial saving to be effected by utilizing the better credit of the State not only to purchase existing systems, but also to provide the capital necessary for extensions at a considerably lower rate than that which has to be borne by the railway undertakings, combined with better financial methods than the present methods, will provide a considerable margin to meet the cost of reduction in rates and improvements in conditions of labor. Additional facilities will largely stimulate traffic and be beneficial to the whole country, without throwing any burden on the community."

In regard to what was said by opponents of national ownership in regard to the evils that would result from the intrusion of politicians and politics into the control and management of state-owned railways, Mr. Davies

pointed out that at present there are half a hundred railway directors and a far larger number than that of railway shareholders in the British House of Commons, voting on all railway questions that come before that legislature. But for really effective railway domination of Parliament and of Legislatures, this country leads the world. We Canadians can claim a bad pre-eminence in that respect. The form of government we have in Canada is one in which sovereignty rests with the people in theory, but in actual fact the sovereign functions are exercised in a very large measure by certain corporate interests, among which railway interests are the most powerful and dominating.

### FLOUR PRICES

Last week we published in the Mail Bag section of The Guide a letter from the Canadian Manager of the Northwestern Miller, in which the fact that Canadian flour is sold at a lower price in Great Britain than in Canada was disputed. While acknowledging that the Northwestern Miller is an authority on the milling industry, we then pointed out that the letter referred to was not sufficient to clear the Canadian millers from the charge of discrimination, and invited a statement on the question from Canadian millers who are exporting to Great Britain. By a happy coincidence the issue containing this letter was scarcely on the press when we received a copy of the Canadian Miller and Cerealists for July, in which there appeared an interview given to that journal by the vice-president and the assistant-secretary of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, in which the question is gone into fully. This interview is reproduced in its entirety in this issue of The Guide, and we commend it to the careful attention of our readers. It will be observed that, unlike the Northwestern Miller, the officials of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. frankly admit that Canadian millers charge a higher price for flour in Canada than they do for the same grade in Great Britain, the difference in some grades amounting to 50 cents a barrel.

An attempt is, of course, made to justify this discrimination and a table is given which purports to show that altho the consumer pays more for flour in the cities where it is ground than he could buy it for thousands of miles away, he really saves money on the transaction. The argument is the old worn-out humbug of the merchant who declared that he lost a little on every article he sold, but it was the large quantity which he handled that made it pay. In this table the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. state that they make a loss of 20 cents a barrel on the flour which they export, and a profit of 30 cents a barrel on that sold for domestic consumption. They maintain, however, that by grinding on a large scale they operate so much more cheaply that they can afford to sell the surplus not required for domestic consumption at a loss and still charge lower prices at home than they would be compelled to do if their output was smaller. If it is true that the millers lose money on the flour which is exported it simply means that there are too many flour mills in Canada. On the basis of the figures given in the Canadian Miller interview, out of every 20 mills, 13 are operating at a profit of 30 cents a barrel and seven at a loss of 20 cents a barrel, which gives an average profit of 12½ cents a barrel. If the seven mills had never been established, production would still be on the same scale, and the whole output would be produced at a profit of 30 cents a barrel, or \$60,000 for every 200,000 barrel mill, compared with \$25,000 under present conditions. This would have allowed a considerable reduction in the price of flour and still give handsome profits to the millers. It is surely not good business either for the millers or the country at large to be manufacturing at a loss and it is hard to believe that our millers are such poor

business men as to have constructed mills knowing that in order to keep them grinding at full capacity they would have to sell a portion of the output at a loss.

Space will not permit us to deal with all the points raised in this interview, but there is one respect in which we entirely agree with the milling company's officials. It is undoubtedly true that the British miller pays less for his labor, machinery and capital. The reason for this is the Protectionist system with which this country is cursed. Taxes on food, clothing and shelter make the cost of living high and labor dear, while taxes on machinery make a large amount of capital necessary and thus impose heavy interest charges upon the industry. The Guide believes that the milling industry and all other industries in Canada should be relieved of the burdens laid upon them by the Protective Tariff. Free Trade would take from the millers the ability to charge more for their flour in Canada than in Great Britain, and it would also enable them to produce flour more cheaply in Canada than anywhere else in the world.

### RECKLESS ADVERTISING INJURIOUS

Western Canada today is suffering severely from the result of reckless advertising that has been carried on in wholesale manner for the past ten years or more. This advertising has been done by the Canadian Government, by the three big railway companies, by nearly every Western city and by thousands of real estate boosters. The Government has advertised Western Canada as the "granary of the world," as well as the "poor man's paradise," and has pictured the wealth that awaits every man who farms in Western Canada. Only a short time ago we saw in an English newspaper the Dominion Government advertising that there was 100 per cent. profit to be made by farming in Western Canada. Such a sweeping statement is too ridiculous for comment. The railway companies have carried on their advertising also on an enormous scale. Western cities have in most cases employed an official booster, skilled in the science of advertising, whose duty it has been to convince the world that every little town on the prairies would be a metropolis inside of ten years. Real estate boosters have advertised their "get rich quick" schemes all over the world, and in order to entrap cautious investors have pictured the bald prairies as busy manufacturing centres. The boosting germ has even inoculated many farms, and farmers visiting their friends in Eastern Canada, United States and Great Britain have also joined in the general policy of over-advertising. The result of such advertising has been a very heavy immigration. In fact, the rush of settlers to Western Canada in proportion to the population of the country has been three or four times greater than the boom days of the Western States. Land values advanced at an enormous rate, and real estate speculators have "made" millions of dollars by holding land out of use and putting the unearned increment into their own pockets. The big idea in Western Canada for some years past has been to get something for nothing, and a few have succeeded in this ambition, while the great majority have failed and have paid the cost. Those who have accumulated money without working for it are still boasting, while those who have paid the price are recovering from the nightmare thru which they have passed. Sober thought is becoming more fashionable in the West than ever before, and sensible people are realizing that the only safe foundation for permanent prosperity is thru the development of the natural resources of the country and the establishment of a prosperous rural population. The curtailment of railway development has withdrawn employment from thousands and hard times are now

prevalent thruout the country. It is to be hoped that the real estate speculators will not again be able to intoxicate the people of this country with the gambling spirit. The great need of the West today is to have real estate speculation killed entirely by taxing the vacant land into use, and to bring prosperity to the farmers by lifting the artificial burden off their shoulders. When we secure conditions in this country by which any honest and industrious man can earn a good livelihood and store away something for future emergencies, all the necessary advertising will be developed spontaneously and without any artificial stimulus. "Something for nothing" is a mighty poor slogan upon which to develop a permanent civilization.

### THE INCOME TAX

The following is an extract from a letter received a few days ago from a valued friend of The Guide:

Editor, Guide:—Here is knock from one of your best friends. In your last issue an editorial asks, "Why in the world we should not have an income tax in Canada." The statement is also made that an income tax is a "necessary prelude" to tariff reduction.

This question and statement are rather surprising to me, in view of the evident grasp of "single-tax" theory displayed in a number of able editorials that have previously appeared in The Guide. If I remember rightly, this is the first time The Guide has taken a stand in favor of income taxation as a substitute for tariff taxation. At the time you took The Guide referendum on Direct Legislation and other important questions, the above proposal does not appear to have been a part of The Guide's policy. It appears clear to me that you then considered straight taxation of land values to be the proper source of public revenues. Why this change (if my inference is correct)? Does the farmer fear Single Tax? Likewise, does The Guide fear the farmer?

Please do not get angry at the "horrible suspicions" that your editorial has aroused, and believe me, I will be eager to apologize if my diagnosis of the case is not correct.

Kindly put me right, if I am wrong, and oblige.

Our friend is certainly mistaken if he assumes that The Guide has relinquished its belief in the Taxation of Land Values as the one just and economically sound method of raising public revenues. We believe, however, that the income tax is less oppressive than our present system of tariff taxes, and that it would serve a useful purpose as a stepping stone to the ultimate goal for which we are aiming.

If you believe in Direct Legislation, Woman Suffrage and a referendum on Banishing the Bar, vote for them on election day.

Banishing the Bar in Manitoba means abolishing the retail sale of liquor thruout the province, and wiping out the liquor traffic entirely except in the cities and some of the towns.

Woman Suffrage means giving common justice to our wives, mothers, daughters and sisters.

Direct Legislation means the Rule of the People.

Make the Grain Growers' picnic the big event of the season in your district, and don't neglect the speeches for the ball game.

More taxes on the speculators and less on the settlers would be good for the country as well as for the farmers.



# Flour Prices

By J. A. DAWSON

**NOTE**—The following article appears under the heading, "Why is Canadian Flour Cheaper in Britain Than Here?" in the Canadian Miller and Cerealists, of Montreal. It will be seen that in the interview here recorded, the Vice-President and the Assistant Secretary of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. frankly admit the truth of the statement, often made by The Guide, that Canadian flour is sold at a lower price in Great Britain than in the cities where it is manufactured.—Editor.

W. Hutchison, vice-president, and R. Neilson, assistant secretary, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, granted an interview on June 18 to the Canadian Miller and Cerealists.

"What have you to say, Mr. Hutchison, as to the charge brought against the Canadian miller that he sells his products more cheaply in foreign markets in general, and in the British market in particular, than he does to consumers in this country?"

"To answer that question fairly and fully requires a knowledge of several important facts in the export business; and in addition to that an understanding of the demand of the consumer in Canada.

"The Canadian consumer demands a higher average quality of flour than the millers are in the habit of exporting, and the great bulk of our flour that is sent abroad is of an intermediate grade. I may say that taking the business of this company as an indication of the average conditions obtaining in the spring wheat milling industry in Canada, it will be found from a perusal of the data gathered from the business conducted by this company during recent months, that of our total exports of flour to Europe, practically none was of the highest quality that we sell in Canada; while over 80 per cent. of the exports consisted of second, third, fourth and intermediate grades. Such higher grades as are sent abroad are exported for the purpose of assisting to sell flour of lower quality, as some dealers demand a certain proportion of several grades. In addition to that, we push our export trade for the purpose of keeping our mills running to full capacity, so that we may reduce the average cost of production per unit of output, and in addition supply the local trade with offal, which is so necessary for mixed farming in Canada.

## Only Partially True

"Some statements are appearing in the press to the effect that Canadian flour is being carried from the West and shipped to Europe to be sold at a very much lower figure in London than the same grades bring in Canada. This is true, but not by any means to the extent indicated by recent writers in the press.

"I have compiled the following figures, Mr. Hutchison, and would like to have your opinion as to whether they may be taken as representative of average prices:—

Grade	Domestic Listed	Export Return	No q'n
First Patent	\$5.50	\$5.30	
Second Patent	5.00	4.60	\$4.10
Mixed Grades	4.80	4.50	4.00
First Clear	4.00	3.95	3.70
Second Clear	3.30	3.25	3.27

"Yes, they are probably as near the mark as you could get, and it will be seen that these various grades of flour were actually sold at a lower price in the United Kingdom than at home. But it must not be forgotten that it costs a great deal more to sell flour in Canada than abroad. A cable costs from 50 cents to \$1.00, and yet by means of it flour may be sold to the extent of from 200 to 20,000 sacks, and all that the miller has to do is simply to load his flour on the boat, attach his bill of lading to the draft, deposit all the documents with his banker and regard this transaction as completed without any additional expense or risk of loss. Practically at that point the foreign buyer has the flour and the Canadian miller has his money. In selling at home, however, it is necessary to keep a force of travellers all the time on the road under heavy expense. Individual sales may range all the way from the five bags upwards; and the

mills may have extra expense arising from cancelled orders. At times, too, the companies are asked to hold flour for a long time after the date for shipment is past, all of which plainly means additional selling cost.

"But that is not the worst feature of the situation. While the flour is sold in England for spot cash and the miller does not have to wait a day for his money once the flour is placed on board the cars; he very often, on the contrary, is obliged to wait for payment in Canada, and sometimes suffer heavy losses from bad debts.

"Practically none of highest quality of flour (Top Patent) is sold in Great Britain. Of the lower grades, most of the output of the Canadian mills is sold abroad, very little of it being used for home consumption. As a matter of fact, these grades are on the average sold cheaper in the United Kingdom than in this country; but, at times, one or other

easily seen that the milling of export flour in Canada is of vital importance to our farming community. If we were deprived of this export trade our farmers would lose an enormous quantity of feed, and this would be a very serious matter indeed for the basic industry of this country. If our farmers could not get bran and shorts in such quantities as they require, our cattle industry would decline, with the consequence that higher prices of meat and dairy products would prevail.

"I maintain that for the reasons stated our export business, which brings cheap flour to the English consumer, also brings indirectly relatively cheap flour of the highest grade to the homes of Canada.

## Best Quality at Reasonable Price

"Surely I do not need to emphasize the fact that increased production



A Visit to the Lake

of them sells for less in Canada than abroad, because Great Britain, being the big consuming market for such flour, the surplus is disposed of in Canada if there is any risk of breaking the market by exporting the flour abroad.

## A Lease of Competition

"It should be perfectly clear to everyone concerned why such grades of flour must be sold more cheaply abroad than at home. In England we come in competition with the producers of the world. We must, therefore, compete with these producers on equal terms, and to do so the price must be cut very fine. This export trade is of benefit to both the manufacturer and the consumer at home because it helps to keep the mills running and to reduce the cost of manufacture. Thus the miller sells at a lower price at home than he could otherwise do, and, moreover, the home market is supplied with bran and shorts, which are so necessary for dairying and mixed farming. Without this export trade the mills could not supply sufficient feed to take care of home requirements. It is estimated that farmers would pay \$7 more per ton for feed if it were not for the export trade in flour. It is

means lessened cost per unit, and hence also lower price per unit thru the additional competition for the same markets. It is because we can dispose of our cheaper quality of flour that such flour as is wanted in Canada can be sold at a reasonable price here. The Canadian consumer, as I have pointed out, does not seriously compete with Europe for the lower grades, hence we must look abroad for markets for these products. But the best quality of flour is offered to the Canadian housewife at a fair and reasonable price. The following statement substantiates the truth of these statements:

## Relative Cost of Production and Saving Between Running Mills Half Capacity and Full Capacity With Benefits to the Public as Well as to the Miller in the Larger Production.

Output	100,000 bbls.	200,000 bbls.
Cost manf. and selling per bbl.	\$0.75	\$0.50
Total cost per bbl.	4.80	4.55
Selling price per bbl.	5.00	5.00
Profit per bbl.	.20	.45
Gross profit	\$20,000.00	\$90,000.00

Sold as Follows	Domestic 130,000 bbls.	Export 70,000 bbls.
Cost manf. and selling per bbl.	\$0.50	\$0.50
Total cost per bbl.	4.55	4.55
Selling price per bbl.	4.85	4.35
Profit per bbl.	0.30	L. 0.20
Gross profit	\$39,000	L. \$14,000
Net profit	\$25,000	
Gain to mill on increased production	5,000	
Gain to public on reduced prices	19,500	

"It must not be forgotten that the British miller occupies a strategic position in competing with foreign producers of flour. He does not depend upon Canada alone for his wheat, but brings it from India, Egypt, Russia, Australia, the Argentine Republic and other countries. He has developed the most remarkable skill in blending various qualities of wheat and flour, so that a shortage of supply in one country, unless it makes serious inroad upon the total world supply, means little to him. On the other hand, in Canada our millers depend upon wheat of a grade and quality which varies little from year to year. They have educated the consumer to demand a certain standard of flour, a flour which depends for its high qualities upon the careful milling of the superior wheat which is produced in Canada. If, then, the supply falls off in the home production of wheat, Canadian millers cannot make that deficit good by mixing other qualities with the home product.

## Still Another Handicap

"In addition to these advantages the British miller pays less for his labor machinery, and less for his capital. In England capital can be secured as a rule at 4 per cent., while in Canada 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. is the ordinary rate. Moreover the British miller pays less for his jute, out of which the sacks for the flour are made. And what is more to the point, the British miller is right in the centre of the biggest market of the world.

"While critics of the flour milling industry have said a great deal about the price of flour, they have said little or nothing about the by-products which have been selling steadily in Canada at lower prices than obtained elsewhere. Take, for instance, the matter of bran: Spring wheat bran has been selling as much as \$7.50 per ton higher in the United States than in Canada. Each dollar per ton increase on bran is equivalent to a reduction of 3½¢ on the barrel of flour, so that this really makes a difference, in round figures, of 25¢ per barrel. This plainly indicates how keen the competition between the six hundred odd Canadian millers is for the home business. The Canadian list figures are invariably the extreme prices for small quantities, including delivery, which in many instances involves cartage miles from the mills, and do not by any means represent the average price received. For instance, a flour listed at \$5.00 per barrel will give an actual return on the average, say, of \$4.60 in the domestic market on account of cash discounts, etc. The export return for the same flour is, say, \$4.10. But it should be remembered that the cost of marketing an export barrel of flour is twenty cents less than for marketing a barrel of domestic flour.

## Ocean Freight Rates

"This brings us naturally to the question of ocean freight rates. It is quite true that the millers are discriminated against in the matter of freights on wheat as compared with flour. Some years ago the difference ran as low as 1½ cents per 100 pounds, but the average

Continued on Page 15



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## THE NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE U.S.

The United States, it seems, has taken unto itself a new Secretary of Agriculture, by name, David Franklin Houston. This new official appears to be one of those disagreeable personages who are commonly described as "plain spoken." He has started right in to live up to his reputation by telling the farmers that what is the matter with agriculture in the United States is chiefly the inefficiency of the farmer and the primitive conditions of rural life. He declares that while there are 935,000,000 acres of arable land in the United States, only 400,000,000 acres are under cultivation and of this only forty per cent. is reasonably well cultivated. He points out that the American Republic is rapidly ceasing to be an exporter of food stuffs and is becoming dependent upon outsiders for many of the necessities of life.

He expresses unlimited surprise that the teachers in rural schools continue to teach, considering the very inadequate salaries they are drawing and in the next breath voices equal astonishment that the communities continue to employ such incompetent instructors for their children. He evidently has the idea that Mr. Robertson expressed so strongly last winter, that a country should make its greatest appropriation for education and pay teachers such generous salaries that the most highly cultured men and women will be induced to make it a life-profession, instead of a stepping stone to other things.

What he has in mind to do for the country folk who earn their living by the sweat of the brow, under the protection of the star-spangled banner, is to provide them with good schools, both in the buildings and in the quality of instruction offered to the children who attend them. He recalls the country schools he used to teach in where the pupils froze in winter and sizzled in summer. (One might almost think he had taught in Manitoba.) So he is determined to see that they have good schools, good teachers, competent doctors, systems of sanitation and rural credits. He has dreams also of his department taking a hand in pure food supplies, meat inspection, animal and plant quarantine, marketing methods and co-operation in producing.

Whatever one may think of the opinions of this very out-and-out gentleman, one must admit that President Wilson had some excellent excuses for appointing him to the office which he fills. First of all, he has lived on a farm and done all sorts of farm work. Later he was the president of the agricultural college of Texas, the University of Texas, and the Washington University of St. Louis. He has degrees from Harvard, Tulane and the University of Wisconsin. In the face of all these educational appendages, it is not to be wondered at that President Wilson picked upon him to fill the office of Secretary of Agriculture. It is possible that the president was unaware of his tendency to plain speaking, or, if aware of it, that he thought that some of the hard criticism that business people have to encounter constantly might not be detrimental to the farmers. At any rate, there he is, riding rough-shod over the farmer's tender point—his efficiency—defying congressmen and upsetting traditions generally, but all the while working like a horse to better the conditions of rural life.

It will be interesting to see whether the American people will take genially to such strong medicine or whether they will prefer to have less assistance from the government and more balm for their wounds in the form of the honeyed words which we have come to expect from government officials.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## THE INSIDE OF THE CUP

Dear Miss Beynon:—Many thanks for sending me the book. I have enjoyed reading it very much and expect you have also read it—"The Inside of the Cup"—and was wondering what your impressions were from this brilliant magnetic book. Don't you think the author must have a divine gift to con-

struct and plan out all this twentieth century book?

I do not mean to intimate that he received a Heavenly vision, as the book is too earthly, but the author must be endowed with the real essence of that grey matter called brains. I think that among the many sentences that stand out distinct is one where Allison Parr says, "If we could only get rid of this senseless system of government that puts a premium on the acquisition of wealth, and even the good Mr. Bently does is only a drop in the bucket, to the good that might be done thru legislation;" and where she concludes by saying, "If all discoveries of science were given to benefit humanity, instead of those gifts to humanity being used to increase wealth."

Miss Beynon, don't you think that real benefits to humanity can be accomplished thru good legislation?

The church in Canada is a huge machine with little real authority, for instance: In Saskatchewan the "Banish the Bar" movement has recently been launched. How many church people will defend and support the movement? Time will tell, but I fear "Far too few for half the task," and if the church in Saskatchewan does not soon get her members in line, the temperance people are playing a losing game.

Woman suffrage in Saskatchewan is a similar reform. I have no hostile sentiment towards our government because they did not enact this into law at the

patriotism burst and the wine will be spilt. Then will we learn to put new wine into new bottles—the new wine of the spirit of Democracy.

H. M. JACKLIN.

Beafield, Sask.

## NOT A SQUARE DEALER

Dear Miss Beynon:—The truth, it seems, has to be buried a mile deep in sugar before some people will have much to do with it.

With the unfairness underlying many of the suffragette ways of thinking and acting, you only published such parts of my letter as you saw fit. A square dealer would have either ignored it all or published it all.

If the vote in women's hands is so potent for the well-being of society, I am sure the millennium should have been brought about in Colorado in all the years they have voted out there. To me, the situation out there only goes to prove, "As it was in the beginning," etc. You know the rest, or ought to.

H. BATE.

The editor of this page reserves the right, unless otherwise definitely specified, to abbreviate letters to make them fit into the space allotted; nevertheless, as it happens your letter had gone down to the printers intact when another urgent one arrived and they had both to be abbreviated. It is a singular co-incidence, and perhaps only a co-incidence, that while space limitations have made it necessary for me to suppress many

still appears, give a teaspoonful of castor oil with two drops of laudanum. After that give the following, you can get it made up at the drug store for about sixty cents:

Half oz. tincture of opium, half oz. essence of capsicum, half oz. essence of peppermint, half oz. tincture of rhubarb, half oz. spirits of camphor. Dose—fifteen to twenty drops in two tablespoons water. Repeat every half-hour if required. This recipe has been in our family for 100 years and has been tested and found a sure cure for cholera and dysentery.

MRS. B. REAVILLE.

I wonder if the laudanum and opium in these remedies are not injurious to the child? F.M.B.

## USEFUL SUGGESTIONS

Having been a silent reader of the Sunshine Club, I wondered if my few cures and recipes would help any of the many readers.

To cure or take away warts on human or animals, apply the water you pour off beans after boiled soft.

To prevent the growing of the horns on calves, when they are several weeks old, or as soon as you can feel where they are growing, scrape and wet the places and apply lye such as you buy to make soap. Be sure and keep them from getting wet or two cold.

Here are some recipes which we think are fine, and hope whoever tries them will be successful:—

Salmon Cakes.—To one can salmon take one cup cracker crumbs, one egg, one-half cup sweet milk, salt and pepper to taste, make in cakes and fry. Serve hot.

Doughnuts.—Two medium sized potatoes boiled and mashed, one cup granulated sugar, two eggs, three-quarters of a cup of sweet milk, three teaspoons baking powder, flour to make a soft dough. These are excellent.

Cookies.—Two eggs, two cups sugar, one cup shortening (I use lard), one cup sweet milk, one teaspoon soda and two teaspoons cream tartar.

Dark Cake.—Two cups dark brown sugar (other brown sugar will do), half cup butter, half cup sour milk, half cup boiling water, three cups flour, two eggs, one-eighth cake chocolate, 2 teaspoons soda dissolved in the boiling water the last thing. It will give it a red appearance.

Is there anyone who could use lessons for the organ? I have fifty which I have no use for, also other music sheets. Would exchange for something of equal value. Write first what you have.

WIDOW'S LONELY DAUGHTER.

## OUT OF A PICKLE JAR Beet Relish

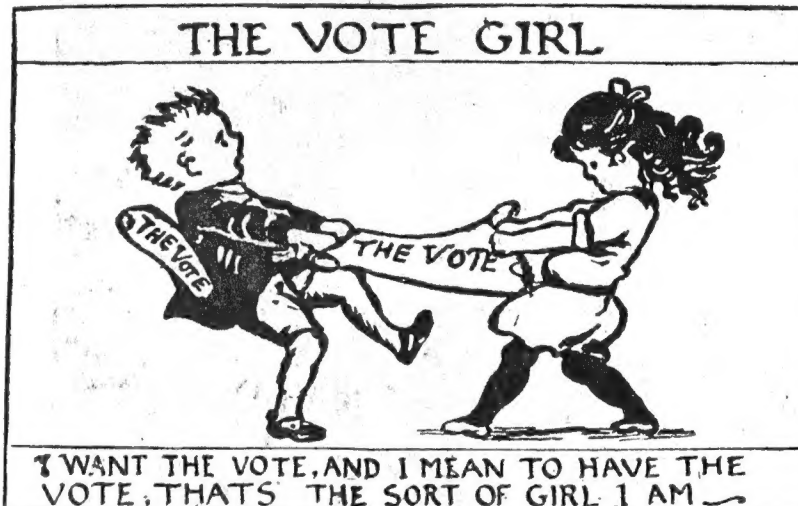
Chop fine one quart of cooked beets and one quart of uncooked cabbage. Add one cupful of fresh grated horse-radish, two cupfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, and one saltspoonful of black pepper. Mix all well together and cover with good cider vinegar. It is then ready for use.

## Pickled Cucumbers

Wash small cucumbers, pack in salt one hour, then drain and wipe. Dry them and pack in half-gallon jars. Cover with scalding vinegar, in which has been dissolved one-fourth teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and a little black pepper. Place on top of the pickles a piece of horse-radish root the size of a spoon. Add one tablespoonful of mustard-seed to one half-gallon of pickles, with few white onions, and a little white sugar. Very delicious.

## Carrot Pickles

Cut carrots in thick slices and boil in salted water until tender. For two quarts of carrots, take one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of vinegar, one cupful of water, six cloves, a little cinnamon. Boil all together, then add the carrots and cook again, set them back on the stove and cook slowly before bottling.



last session of the legislature. It's a case of "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you," and "He who asketh receiveth, he who seeketh findeth, and to him who knocks it shall be opened." And altho I believe woman suffrage is a much needed reform in Saskatchewan, yet, to be truthful, it is a reform that is in advance of the majority of women themselves.

The Grain Growers have done noble work along this line in Saskatchewan. The government in our province is very generous to the Grain Growers' Association and I am sure will, in the future, add universal suffrage to the statute books. At any rate the government has taken out a good insurance policy against militancy. (Something Sir Rodmond Roblin failed to do.) The women in Saskatchewan who want the vote would have thought it discourteous and a poor stroke of diplomacy had Premier Scott used the same arguments against us that Sir Rodmond Roblin did towards the Manitoba women's deputation.

Mr. Atkinson's article in The Guide of June 10 impressed me very much, especially where he said "Democracy is a spirit, not an institution; that to seek it first and all other things shall be added; that it is truly a fertile field."

I think a great educational campaign is going on now thru The Guide, and its far-reaching effects are unlimited, and as the new wine of Democracy has been and is being added to the old bottles, the time is sure coming when you will see in Canada the old bottles of diseased

splendid letters advocating suffrage and to shorten dozens of others, not one of the writers has ever protested, while I have had not a little personal abuse heaped on my head for the same reasons by those opposed to the cause.

F.M.B.

## HOW SHOULD SHE FEED BABY?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing to ask if some of the mothers of the page could give me a little advice on what to feed my baby girl. She is five months old and does not grow as I would like her to do. I nursed her myself until three months old. Then I gave her the same food I gave to the other children, twins three and a half years old, and boy one and a half. I gave them milk and water (half each). This did not seem to suit her, so I am giving her one-third cream, one-third milk, one-third water. This suits a little better, but she is still terribly constipated. I have to give her Castoria and an injection almost every day. If someone could give me a little advice I would be grateful.

Now I'll give a little advice. The warm weather is coming now and lots of children have an attack of summer complaint. I have noticed that it is nearly always children who are allowed to drink all the fresh milk (that is warm from the cow) they can, who develop this complaint. I don't think it is necessary to drink milk to get it, but it surely helps the tendency to summer complaint. I find it best to cut out all milk except when sterilized or else have it cooled very quickly. Then if summer complaint



# The Mail Bag

## SASKATCHEWAN DOCTORS' FEES

Editor, Guide:—Referring to The Guide's editorial of April 29 and the report from the Keatley (Sask.) Grain Growers' Association directing attention to the exorbitant fees charged by Saskatchewan doctors, it might be of interest to submit further information on this subject for the benefit of country people generally, not only in Saskatchewan, but in Western Canada.

The writer contributed his part at the Moose Jaw convention during the discussion on the resolution re doctors' fees by stating that we had taken this matter up in the Warman Grain Growers' Association in preparing to defend a garnishee action to collect medical fees in court taken by a doctor against a local elevator employee. The case did not get to court as the doctor reduced his bill from forty to fifteen dollars, which should have been the charge covered by the schedule of fees published under the direction of the Saskatchewan Medical Association.

There is a doubtful point in the resolution submitted to the Moose Jaw convention which stated, "doctors sometimes refuse attendance where their fees cannot be absolutely assured." It would seem that if the Saskatchewan law did not govern under such a condition the English case law would govern in penalizing a doctor who refused attendance under such conditions just as readily as the same law protects the doctor in collecting his reasonable fees when he has rendered proper service.

In the maternity case referred to by the Keatley Grain Growers' Association, as well as in other medical cases that may arise where exorbitance would seem to be existing, it might be better in the public interest for the doctor in such cases to refuse payment and let the court decide what is reasonable as it already has done in other cases in Saskatchewan. It may be fair to say here, however, that in the few cases the writer has had to deal with personally in dealing with different doctors in Saskatoon, that their fees have always been reasonable. In no case have the fees exceeded one dollar per mile and the nominal fee for attendance or service set out by the Saskatchewan Medical Association. The courts of Saskatchewan have apparently accepted these fees as being within reasonable limits and have made their legal decisions accordingly in test cases that have been tried. Therefore, with the court records as a precedent and the schedule of the Saskatchewan Medical Association as a guide, the fee of \$135 that the Keatley Grain Growers' Association reported for a maternity case should have been only about half that sum.

The schedule of fees published under the direction of the Saskatchewan Medical Association shows a great variety of cases upon which doctors may be called to give service and the range of fees for such services. It might be of interest to quote the following from the schedule of fees:—

"Intended to guide rather than govern practitioners in making charges for services rendered to patients in average circumstances under ordinary conditions.

The minimum and maximum figures occasionally given have reference to the degree of responsibility and the time consumed in a given case rather than to the pecuniary circumstances of the patient, which will often call for a lower charge or may justify a higher one than indicated in the table. The fees here given for operations and obstetrical work do not include other attendance.

### Professional Charges

Mileage one way per mile, \$1 to \$2, and consultation fee.  
Letters of advice, \$2.

### Office Practice

Ordinary consultations, \$1 to \$5.  
Office treatment requiring instruments, \$2 to \$10.

### General Practice

Ordinary visits within city, town or village limits, \$2.  
Night visits 50 per cent. extra.  
Emergency calls, \$3 to \$5.  
Professional services by the hour, \$5.

## Obstetrical Practice

Attendance on normal labor, \$15 to \$50.  
Accidental abortion, \$15 to \$50.  
Forceps delivery, \$10 extra.

### Operating Charges

Charges for operating do not include first or subsequent visits, use of operating room in cases requiring a general anaesthetic, or the services of an anaesthetist or other assistant who may be necessary."

WIL JAMES THOMPSON,  
President Warman G.G. Assn. and  
Director at Large for  
Saskatchewan.

## FOR SOLIDARITY

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of June 3 a correspondent voices the opinion that "solidarity" would be beneficial to all classes of workers. Many of the arguments expressed by him are to my mind aside from the question, but the cause advocated is to the farmer, did he but realize it, of greater importance than all the so-called reforms at present advocated. He possesses the vote and a democratic form of government controlled undoubtedly by press and pulpit, but should he once awake to his possibilities along those lines his emancipation from fetters, economic and otherwise, could easily be secured.

As to the reasons for his union with bodies of labor. Where on this wide earth does he find individuality? Nowhere. First thoughts on the question should prove to him the identity of interests. Your paper has shown this to be the case thruout Canada. Banks, railways, factories, all directorates interlocked manifesting their will thru Parliament. One gigantic identity of interests. Conditions are the same the wide world over. The evolution of economics has made necessary the dependability of the whole world upon one another.

Where then, Mr. Editor, is the farmer's logic in holding himself aloof from a

as distinguished from chattel slavery, is due, not so much to the forces of capitalism as to the forces of monopoly. In almost every civilized country monopolies of different kinds exist. In Canada today, under the shelter of our robber tariff, monopolies and combines flourish on every hand; but that form of monopoly compared with which all others are insignificant is the monopoly of land. It, far more than capitalism, is the power that enslaves our people and fills the land with poverty and want. It is the appropriation by a few individuals of the land, the earth upon which we live and upon which our existence depends.

Just so long as a privileged few are allowed to monopolize the land, just so long will the surplus wealth of the country flow into their coffers in the form of rent. Just so long will the producer work for a mere living wage and feel the resistless power of industrial slavery.

Chattel slavery was abolished in the United States 50 years ago, but the slaveholders of the Southern States have since then freely admitted that the abolition of slavery was not a serious loss to them so long as they were enabled to retain possession of the land. The negro as well as the white man depends for his living upon the land, and the southern negroes—the ex-slaves—in order to exist had to work for their old masters—the landowners—at whatever terms they—the landowners—chose to dictate. They had merely exchanged one form of slavery for another equally cruel and hopeless.

As Henry George has said: "By changing the form of slavery—by freeing men and appropriating land—all the advantages of chattel slavery can be secured without any of its disadvantages. In this way nominally free laborers are forced by their competition with each other to pay as rent all their earnings above a mere living, or to sell their labor for wages which give a bare living; and as landowners the shareholders are enabled as before to appropriate to themselves the labor,

made them so, by unusual traffic, heavy machinery, etc. The farmers' taxes built the roads sufficient for their requirements, but now they cannot use them for that purpose. The owner or lessee of the surface is taxed to build roads; he has no right to the wealth under the surface, but has to give up a portion of his surface rights to enable the oil man to get at his wealth. Surely, in the name of all that is right, the oil man should pay an equal acreage tax to build roads; he needs them as much as the surface owner, and is often only a speculator, while the farmer is enriching the country. If a lessee of oil rights—and he is generally of the automobile class—finds that he cannot conveniently get to his lease he will complain till a road is made there (by the taxes of the surface owner or farmer). Edmonton is getting nothing out of the oil or other natural resources, it all goes to Ottawa. Let every acre of land leased for oils or minerals, or other land on which the oil or minerals have been leased or sold by owner, and therefore of presumed value for that purpose, be taxed for roads, schools, etc., in the same way that the surface acreage is. Further, thru my district runs a transcontinental automobile highway; but it is left to the farmers to build and keep in order. We get no lavish grants from Ottawa as unwanted private railroads do. If we do not keep the roads in good order we get "more kicks than halfpennies."

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, June 16, 1914.

## PATRIOTISM AND RECIPROCITY

Editor, Guide:—Will you allow a woman to air a few thoughts this week, on matters political?

From the shelter of my quiet, pretty home, I have been watching, and musing on, the life of the little world around me, made up of this particular neighborhood.

For the past two years there has been growing and growing among the farmers great and small, a feeling of resentment against conditions for the farmer, as laid down by the present government. Our American-born citizens, especially, have been casting longing thoughts southward, where, they say, a farmer has some show, better markets, cheaper machinery, etc. And of late not a few of our staunch Canadians are beginning, like the proverbial worm, to turn, and the turning is toward the south.

Already many have located in Montana and many more are preparing to do so, so that unless we join their flight we bid fair to soon become neighborless. And not only is this the case in this particular locality. I know of many Canadian boys thruout the West, some of whom are abandoning their homesteads to go to the States. "The land is all that can be desired," they say, "and the people are all right, but it's the rotten government that gives the farmers here no chance."

Our neighbors are people who have lived here from three to ten years. They are a splendid class of citizen and many of them have well improved farms, ranging from one-quarter of a mile to five miles from the flourishing town of Mawer, which adjective, however, may soon cease to apply if the present exodus continues. Thinking on these things, my mind goes back to the fall of 1911, when in the old schoolhouse near my father's home in Ontario, I listened to a political address by an anti-Reciprocity candidate. Great stress was laid on the annexation scare. Our patriotism was passionately appealed to and we were solemnly warned that Reciprocity would mean a long leap toward annexation by the United States.

Now isn't it odd that the present government so feared Reciprocity as a bait toward annexation, and we are now biting so well at the lack of it? It couldn't have worked out better if it had all been a "put up job" between the United States and the Borden Government. Of course, I wouldn't suggest that it is, but I wonder if they see the joke?

CHRISTINA Y. PLUMB.

Mawer, Sask.



Some of the young Ayrshires at Relwood Stock Farm, Millet, Alta.

union which is as inevitable to his well-being as rain to his crops?

At the U.F.A. convention, held in Calgary in January, 1913, the question arose. Evidently it did not commend itself to the delegates since no union resulted. During the previous summer two members of the U.F.A., at a convention held at Lethbridge to inaugurate the Alberta Federation of Labor, had spoken eulogistically in favor of a get-together society, but at the U.F.A. convention did not press the question of "solidarity." Perhaps, however, when the question again arises, which it undoubtedly must, the delegates will have realized the necessity of such a union.

Let all locals of the various Grain Growers' Societies thoroughly discuss this matter and instruct all delegates to conventions to do everything possible to further this question of "solidarity."

ARTHUR ARNOLD.

## TWO FORMS OF SLAVERY

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of April 22 J. P. Lowe draws a comparison between that form of slavery which existed in the United States prior to the civil war and the slavery that exists at the present day and which he ascribes to the forces of capitalism.

Now I believe that the form of slavery which exists in civilized countries today and which we call "industrial slavery"

or the produce of the labor of their former chattels."

These are the conditions that exist not only in the United States and Great Britain, but also in this free Canada of ours, where even now the baneful influence of land monopoly is everywhere apparent. It is this institution rather than that of capitalism which is today the prime cause of our existing financial depression and industrial slavery.

What then is the remedy for this great evil? I would say without any hesitation that the only real and effective remedy is the taxation of land values, or the Single Tax. Of course I do not believe that this reform can be brought about at once, but its consummation should be the aim of every citizen to whom justice and liberty are more than mere names.

When the Single Tax is fully and completely adopted—as I believe it ultimately will be—the toiler will then receive the just reward for his toil, and his limbs will no longer bear the fetters of industrial slavery.

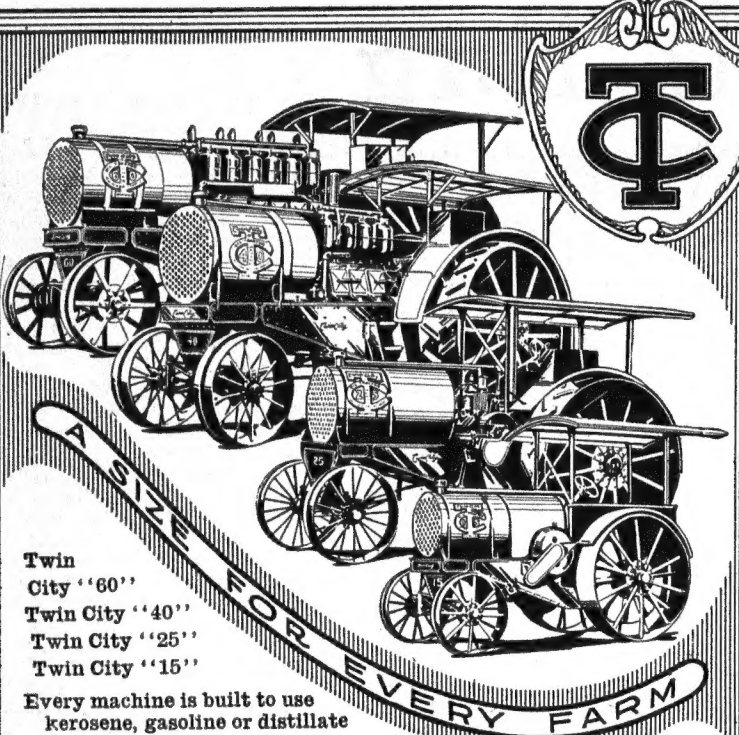
J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Man.

## OIL MEN AND ROADS

Editor, Guide:—I wish to put in a few words for the poor farmers, whose taxes build the roads thruout this country. The oil men complain in the papers about the scandalous state of the roads to the oil fields. But the oil men have





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Twin City "40"  
Twin City "25"  
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General Agent, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS, P.Q. Established 1864

## NOTICE *Inquiry Respecting Sale of Farm Machinery*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Executive Council of Saskatchewan, having caused a Commission to issue under the Great Seal of the Province directing and empowering Commissioners to inquire into every aspect of the question concerning the sale of farm machinery and other requisites of the farm, and any other matters incidental thereto, the Commissioners have fixed the following times and places for the holding of sittings when evidence will be heard from any persons wishing to attend:

PRINCE ALBERT	.....FRIDAY, JUNE 19
SHELLBROOK	.....SATURDAY, JUNE 20
REGINA	.....MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 20 AND 21
WEYBURN	.....WEDNESDAY, JULY 22
CARNDUFF	.....THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 23
MOOSE JAW	.....MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 27 AND TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28
MORSE	.....TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JULY 28
SWIFT CURRENT	.....WEDNESDAY, JULY 29
SHAUNAVON	.....THURSDAY, JULY 30
YORKTON	.....MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3 AND TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4
CANORA	.....TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUGUST 4
HUMBOLDT	.....WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 5 AND THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6
SASKATOON	.....FRIDAY, AUGUST 7
NORTH BATTLEFORD	.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 11
WILKIE	.....WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12
KINDERSLEY	.....THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 13, AND FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14
ROSETOWN	.....FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AUGUST 14

DATED AT REGINA,  
This first day of June, 1914

CHARLES H. IRELAND,  
Secretary.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

### CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT

Arrangements have now been completed for the supply of all kinds of fresh fruit direct from the Fruit Growers' Co-operative Associations of British Columbia to the Grain Growers' Associations and Co-operative Associations of Saskatchewan.

The prices quoted are f.o.b. point of shipment at a C.P.R. point in British Columbia. Your order will go forward by express, which charges will be paid by you when the goods arrive. The average express rate to C.P.R. points in the province is around \$2.55 per hundred lbs., but to points on other railways local express rates from nearest C.P.R. points must be added. The approximate shipping weight of each package is given with our quotations. The express rate per pound, will be the same whether shipments are small or large.

All orders must be sent to this office accompanied by the full amount of the purchase price. Orders for any number of packages will be accepted. Locals ordering fruit should be sure to make arrangements with some one to take delivery of same immediately upon its arrival at their station.

It has been reported to the Central that some fruit this season secured direct from irresponsible growers advertising in Saskatchewan has been very disappointing. We are securing your fruit from a responsible organized body of growers who officially inspect all goods before shipment, but of course the Central cannot accept responsibility for condition of fruit upon arrival at your point.

Fraternally yours,  
J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### GLENAVON CO-OPERATING

I am pleased to inform you that at a meeting of the Glenavon local held on Saturday, June 20, we decided to form a Co-operative Trading Association. The name of the company will be the Glenavon G. G. Co-operative Association Limited. The authorized capital will be \$10,000. The par value of the shares will be \$25, and the object of the company will be to produce, purchase and sell live stock, farm products, and supplies, and to own and operate public weighing scales.

It is the intention of the company to handle coal, flour, apples, lumber, etc., this year, and we will be pleased to receive quotations on same, but I am not in a position to state what quantities we will require. Our association is steadily growing, and it is my opinion that this co-operative legislation will be the means of drawing farmers together more than anything yet brought forward. I am enclosing \$19.50 membership fees of this local to date.

A. W. BARBER, Sec.,  
Glenavon Ass'n

### ROSE VALLEY ORGANIZED

We have held a meeting in our district and organized a branch of the G.G.A. The following officers were elected: President, Fred Johnson; vice-president, Carl Westby; sec.-treas., L. B. Pugh; directors, Charlie Westby, Martin Nelson, Olaf Nelson, R. Johnson, Sam Anderson, T. Wold.

L. B. PUGH, Sec.,  
Rose Valley Ass'n

### A WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

We have organized a W.G.G.A. at Success, and Miss Stocking informs me that half of our fees are to be sent to you. You will find enclosed \$2.50. We hope to send you more shortly.

MRS. WM. WOTHERSPOON,  
Sec., Success W.G.G.A.

### CROP PROSPECTS GOOD

As we cannot boast of many glaring successes in our district, it is with some

satisfaction that I can tell you of our annual picnic at the "Three-Bar" ranch on May 25. We had a glorious day, a glorious crowd and a glorious time, with sports, band and ice cream all complete. Hon. W. R. Motherwell kindly favored us with his presence and spoke to us on farm topics, which was highly appreciated.

We did not have a great margin of profit, as we had some heavy expenses for various prizes, band and a large platform for dancing in the evening, but it was a very enjoyable time for the whole district and we hope to have funds to send at least one delegate to our next annual convention, which we were not able to do this year.

Find enclosed \$9 membership fees. I'm sorry to say we have not yet been able to get incorporated, our members not being able to put up the necessary funds, as money is scarce. Can you send us lumber prices? Some may require lumber if crops turn out good. When may we expect our 5,000 pounds of binder twine? Our crops were badly hit by drought last year and we thought we were to get it "in the neck" this year, as we had no rain till June 4, so I'm happy to say we are now having abundant rains.

FRANK REUX,  
Sec., Tyner Ass'n

### WILL SUPPORT FARMERS' CANDIDATE

In reply to your recent letter re our summer's work: Our monthly meetings are fairly well attended and an earnest interest in public affairs is sustained. One of our directors acts on the Eldon Co-operative Co. Ltd. board, and all who can are purchasing wire and lumber from them. We are affiliated with Lashburn Sub-central as being in the Lloydminster constituency, and I expect, in spite of the convention discussion at Moose Jaw, we will support a farmers' candidate at the next Provincial election.

I received the report of the two commissions (agricultural and grain commission), from Regina, and I may say that my colleagues as well as myself do not agree that the money was so very well spent. Most of the information gathered could have been got far cheaper. As regards what governments can do, I do not believe in too great or sudden change, but all the reforms that a strong Democrat asks for can be obtained, but not from any existing party in Canada today. We have to create a party solely for the benefit of the people, and when that is done state ownership of all public utilities is bound to follow in spite of all charters. I expect in my time to see the C.P.R. and all railways state owned, but before this occurs we have to clean up our civil affairs, make it impossible for state offices to be given as rewards for political work, etc.

In all this, as a low official in the G.G.A., I expect the Association to act not as a suppliant to those in power, but in a strong way demand redress for the conditions under which we live. I want the association to take a stronger stand. The people on the prairie are in a desperate situation, and such a situation calls for desperate and strong action. On every hand we are taxed and overcharged, with no hand to help but our own.

I received your favor re the commission at Prince Albert, and regret that it is impossible to send a representative there, but it should not be hard to collect sufficient evidence to condemn the system of the machine companies and also the loan companies. Just drive thru the country and see the hundreds of acres left untilld thru exploitation, and any man can say that such a state of things is criminal in what it pleases some to call a "free and independent country."

JACK CHUM, Sec.,  
Lilydale Assn.



# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

## NEW BRIGDEN STRONG

Rowland McArthur, secretary of New Brigden Union, No. 348, reports that the union is fairly strong this year, having close on sixty members, all of whom appear to be very interested in co-operative purchasing. The union has purchased two carloads of posts and a car of wire this spring.

## NEEDMORE PICNIC

Needmore Local Union, No. 461, held their second annual picnic at Mr. McKinnon's ranch on May 28, and as usual a very pleasant time was spent. J. P. McArthur, M.P.P., and Rev. J. M. Fulton, secretary of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League, were present and delivered a couple of very interesting addresses, and the ladies provided a spread "fit for a king." During the afternoon a well contested baseball game was played between Strathmead and Carseland, the former team winning after an extra innings had been played. One of our lady members canvassed the crowd, which numbered about 250, with a "votes for women" petition, and while there were quite a number who could not see their way clear to sign this, at the same time it must be admitted she secured a large number of signatures.

## GOOD TIME AT SWEET VALLEY

On Friday, June 12, Sweet Valley Local, No. 188, held their second annual picnic, which was a very great success. President Tregillus and his daughter as well as our vice-president, E. Carswell, were in attendance. Mr. Tregillus gave a very fine address on co-operation, and Mr. Carswell's address was along the line in which he is so much interested, namely, the co-operative marketing of stock. Both speakers were appreciated by all those interested in bettering the conditions of the people of this country. After the addresses a ball game was played between Bow City and Travers, in which the home team came off victorious. Horse races and foot races were included in the sports and a dance was held in the evening. The local has now a membership of one hundred, eighty of whom are paid up.

## WEYBURN-LETHBRIDGE LINE

In reply to a letter written to the general superintendent of the C.P.R. in regard to the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, the following information has been received:—

"If business conditions warrant it, and we have reason to expect a fairly good crop, it is the intention to complete the grading of the Weyburn-Lethbridge line during the present year."

## THE PRESIDENT AT BALFOUR

Balfour Local No. 22? held its annual picnic on June 19. It was an ideal day and people began to gather at 10 a.m. and kept coming until 3 p.m. There was a crowd of seven or eight hundred people there, as it had been well advertised that President Tregillus and Vice-President Carswell would be present and a great many members from the neighboring unions attended to hear these gentlemen. Dinner was served at noon and was very much enjoyed by everybody. After dinner, President Gus Malchow opened the program with an address of welcome and extended an invitation to all those who were not members to join the U.F.A. and subscribe for The Grain Growers' Guide. He then introduced Mr. Tregillus, who gave a very interesting and instructive address on the conditions of the present day and what it is coming to if the farmers do not take a stand and demand their just rights. He explained the necessity of having Single Tax and Free Trade and also Woman Suffrage. Mr. Carswell gave a very interesting address on the co-operative marketing of hogs. He explained how the system which the U.F.A. adopted (and which he was head of) worked out. This was listened to with great interest as there were many there seek-

ing such information as Mr. Carswell gave. Everybody paid close attention to both addresses, and the general opinion is that everyone that had the pleasure of hearing these gentlemen will from now on be more loyal to our union and further its cause. After the addresses a program including horse races, baseball and athletic sports was gone thru, and altogether the picnic was a thorough success.

## MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION

Hindville Union No. 546 held their usual monthly meeting on June 13, about 30 members being present. The resolutions of Alix Union were endorsed, and two carloads of lumber were ordered, at an average saving of \$10 per thousand on local prices.

## FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT

Butze Union No. 613 held a very successful meeting on Saturday, June 13. As a result they are going after the Edmonton City Dairy for a closer margin of prices between Edmonton and Chauvin. They are also going after the bank to try and get a reduction of the interest from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. There seems to be a considerable amount of opposition to our cause in this district, but the members of the local are determined to win out. Their secretary, J. Wright, states that the live wire has been touched and enough energy generated to stamp out the oppression, and that the farmers there are more determined than ever. The small in number they hope to be able to convince us that they are strong in strength when it comes to fighting for their rights.

## ALLERSVILLE DOING WELL

The Allersville Union held its regular meeting on June 6. Several topics were discussed, after which a program, including a mock trial, speeches and singing was gone thru. The ladies served lunch, and altogether a very enjoyable and successful evening was spent. This Union has been doing nicely this year. They have enrolled 50 members, and have bought two cars of fence posts and one of wire, also several other things co-operatively.

## PROGRESS AT LONE RIDGE

A meeting of the Lone Ridge Union No. 627 was held on June 18, a good portion of the members being present. Six new members were enrolled. The resolution of the Alix Union was endorsed. The secretary was instructed to get quotations on binder twine and make the most advantageous arrangements possible for about 4,000 lbs. It was decided to hold the Dominion Day celebrations on July 2, at Lone Ridge. C. P. Cummings, Kenneth Peterson and Andrew Olson were appointed a committee to make all the necessary arrangements. The secretary also took four new subscriptions to The Guide.

## SPREADING THE GOSPEL

Our director, P. S. Austin, who attended the picnic of the Thordensjold Union, on June 3, reports that they had a perfect day and a very large crowd turned out. He states that nowhere has he found farmers and their wives so ready to accept and spread the gospel of the U.F.A., which means to them better farming, better business and better living. The U.F.A. attitude in regard to the rum question is a binding tie, fully convincing them that the U.F.A. is concerned in all the economic questions which are affecting the farmers. Mr. Austin addressed the gathering, encouraging them towards giving their best towards a more perfect organization, by which they can learn more fully what true co-operation will do towards making their country the greatest empire on earth. Geo. P. Smith, M.P.P., also gave quite an encouraging talk on what good they could do by organizing.

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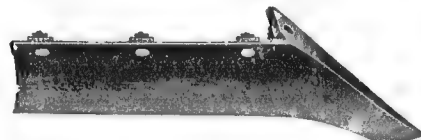
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**FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STALLIONS**, two and three years, prices reasonable, terms easy. Yorkshire sows in farrow, and pigs from mature sows, due in April and May. Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 13tf

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## MANITOBA PROVINCIAL PLOWING MATCH

The provincial plowing match held at Portage la Prairie on Wednesday, June 24, was a great success. The weather during the first half of the day was ideal and altho rain threatened during the afternoon and a heavy wind caused a certain amount of annoyance, the proceedings passed off to the complete satisfaction of every one concerned. The contest proved a great drawing feature and it was estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 interested spectators watched the excellent work done with keen attention. The competition took place on the farm of John Hamilton, two miles north east of Portage la Prairie, and altho the ground was not in the best of condition for plowing, owing to the prolonged season of dry weather which has been experienced generally thruout the province during the past few weeks, making the surface soil hard and chunky, all the work done was of an exceedingly high class nature and proved that altho the prairie farmer as a rule is not particularly famed for uniformity in straightness and depth of plowing yet, when put to the test, the work done will compare favorably with the best. In keeping with the importance of the event the number of entries this year constituted a record, there being 18 walking and 28 gang plows in competition. Practically all the well known names connected with plowing matches in the past figured prominently again this year in the prize list, but there was one which was conspicuous by its absence and many varied were the expressions of regret at the fact that D. Lyttle, the champion plowman of last year's contest, was unable to be present this year on account of illness.

It was indeed an inspiring sight to see so many well kept, nicely matched teams of the best agricultural and heavy draft types and to notice how intelligently they responded to the least touch of the lines or word of the drivers. One felt that in spite of the hold which large machinery and engine power has taken on the farms during the past five years, that after all there never can be any foundation for thinking that farms will ever be solely operated by mechanical power.

The judges were J. A. Henderson, Elmwood, and C. M. Jones, Carman, in classes V. and VI.; Wm. Turner, Holland, and J. Henderson, Brandon, in classes I. and IV.; and W. Croy, Brandon, and J. Sutherland, Brandon, in classes II. and III. All arrangements were under the able direction of H. C. Fawcett.

Results were as follows:—

Class I.—Walking plows, open to men in Manitoba—1, J. Brown, Portage la Prairie, 91; 2, W. Roger, Edwin, 87; 3, T. L. Guild, Kearney, 85; 4, J. G. Brown, Carberry, 83; 5, Ernest Martin, Roland, 80.

Class II.—Walking plows, open to men in Manitoba who have not won a first prize previous to 1914—1, Angus McVicar, Portage la Prairie, 82; 2, Russel McMaster, Portage la Prairie, 81; 3, Thos. Gemmell, Portage la Prairie, 78; 4, H. Bradley, Portage la Prairie, 76; 5, E. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, 73.

Class III.—Walking plows, open to young men under 18 years—1, B. Lyttle, 77; 2, C. McDonald, 72; 3, W. Bradley, 68.

Class IV.—Gang plows, open to all men in Manitoba—1, A. M. Brownridge, Portage la Prairie, 87; 2, Geo. McVicar, Portage la Prairie, 80; 3, W. J. McCuaig, Oakland, 78; 4, Wm. Dowal, McDonald, 77; 5, F. F. Parkinson, Roland, 75.

Class V.—Gang plows, open to all men who have not won a first prize previous to 1914—1, Charlie Wishart, Portage la Prairie, 86; 2, D. Guillard, Portage la Prairie, 82½; 3, Fred Harrison, Portage la Prairie, 82; 4, J. A. McPherson, Portage la Prairie, 81½; 5, W. A. Smith, Portage la Prairie, 81.

Class VI.—Gang plows, open to young men under 18 years of age—1, Roy W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, 75; 2, Edgar Wishart, Portage la Prairie, 70; 3, Leslie McMaster, Portage la Prairie, 65; 4, Bert Bowes, Portage la Prairie, 64.

There were a large number of special prizes also donated among which were the championship cup and medals, won by John Brown, silver cup donated by the provincial government for the best plowed land in the gang competition and won by A. M. Brownridge, special for best four-

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horse outfit, donated by C. D. McPherson and won by Charlie Wishart, and special presented by the Loudon Hardware Co. for best teaming in classes I. and II., which was won by T. L. Guild. The competition was an excellent one from start to finish and the executive is to be heartily congratulated upon an extremely successful plowing match.

### FIRE GUARD REQUIREMENTS

Always during the summer months some reports come to hand regarding fires which have been started by engines passing along the various railroads thruout the West. As much as possible has been done to prevent all damage to property from this source of danger along the railroads, and in this connection this year a somewhat new feature has been introduced at the suggestion of the Fire Inspection Department of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada by means of which it is hoped that destruction by fire will be kept down to a minimum. The feature is particularly of interest to farmers in that it aims at establishing a measure of co-operation between the railway companies on the one hand and the land owners or the occupants of the land on the other. In a circular letter issued by the chief fire inspector, while outlining to the railway companies the fire protection requirements which have been in force in former years, attention is drawn to an arrangement by means of which fire guards may be plowed by the occupant of the land at a distance of almost one hundred feet from the right of way and for which the railway company will pay \$1.75 per lineal mile of four foot plowed fire guard. Where fire guards do not connect one with the other, the ends shall be turned in to the railway right of way. Further, in regard to the rights of the railway companies as to the enforced plowing of fire guards, the letter states:—

"Your attention is called to the requirement of General Order No. 107 that no such railway company shall permit its employees, agents or contractors to enter upon land under cultivation, to construct fire guards, without the consent of the owner or occupant of such lands, and that wherever the owner or occupant of such land objects to the construction of fire guards, on the ground that the said construction would involve unreasonable loss or damage to property, the company shall at once refer the matter to the board, giving full particulars thereof, and shall in the meantime refrain from proceeding with the work. Said order also provides that no agent, employee or contractor of any such railway company shall permit gates to be left open or to cut or leave fences down, whereby stock or crops may be injured, or do any other unnecessary damage to property, in the construction of fire guards. Where the owner or occupant of grain stubble land is unwilling to undertake the construction of fire guards in accordance with the above, the company will exercise its discretion as to whether it will make other arrangements for the plowing of fire guards or leave such lands unguarded. In case the owner or occupant will neither construct such fire guards under the above requirement, nor permit such work to be done by an agent of the company, the company may either drop the matter of fire guarding or make application to the board for authority to enter upon such lands for the purpose of fire guard construction over the protest of such owner or occupant."

The regulations appear extremely reasonable thruout, the fullest amount of consideration having been paid to the rights of the individual farmer, the idea being no doubt that he is the one most concerned in the protection of his crops and that due remuneration should be granted him for so doing.

### SASKATCHEWAN FARM MACHINERY INQUIRY

#### Alteration in Sitings

Two new sitings have been arranged by the Saskatchewan Farm Machinery Commission, namely at Saltcoats on Monday afternoon, August 3, and at Assiniboia on Friday afternoon, July 31, and Saturday morning, August 1. The sitting at Yorkton on Monday afternoon, August 3, has been cancelled, the meeting there taking place on Tuesday morning, August 4, commencing at nine a.m.



## DE LAVAL

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save much time and labor in summer

BESIDES GREATLY IN-creasing the quantity and improving the quality of cream and butter De Laval Cream Separators save much valuable time and labor.

THIS GREAT SAVING OF time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.

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AS COMPARED WITH OTHER Separators the De Laval saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

THESE ARE MERELY SOME of the advantages which make a De Laval Cream Separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every De Laval agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to any one at all interested.

SEE THE NEAREST DE Laval agent at ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**

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50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

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against Death through Disease or Accident, Fire and Lightning. Our Policy Holders have the amplest and most liberal clauses of any of the other Companies. Our Policy Holders have all the requisite guarantees as to the standing and solvency of the Company.

We insure: Stallions, Track Horses, Draft Horses, In-Foal Mares, with or without insurance on the Foal; Cattle, Castration and Transit Risks, etc.

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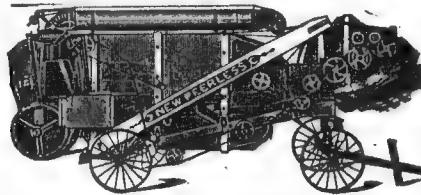
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## "GEISER" and "NEW PEERLESS" Separators

No Sieves No Riddles

Here is a Separator which is a time and money saver from the very start. Its unique feature lies in the Cleaning Device, which consists of Combs and Grooved Rollers, so arranged that grain and chaff pass from the grain plates over the rollers, a sharp blast carrying the chaff away and the grain falling through the combs. What a vast improvement to the Antiquated Sieve or Riddle principle. It is this difference which makes "The Geiser" superior to all other ordinary Separators. With the Geiser changes for different kinds of grain can be made without stopping machine, which means money saved to the thresherman. The Separating Device is ample and able to meet all kinds and conditions of grain. This Separator puts in Grain Bags 95% of what others send to the straw stack. We do not pretend to say that this Separator will save absolutely ALL the grain, but we do assert that it will save 98 per cent. of that which is ordinarily wasted by the best machines now in the field, when it is crowded as it must be for big work; that at least 95 per cent. of all the grain is separated from the straw by the time it leaves the big drum; after this we have more separating capacity than any other machine on the market. We can supply with these Separators, Wind Stackers or Straw Carriers, Self Feeders and Band Cutters, Automatic Registers or Wagon Loaders, Flax and Timothy Attachments. Sizes and prices are as follows, viz: No. 3 Geiser, 26x29, \$365.00; Bagger, \$30.00; Straw Carrier, \$30.00; Wagon Loader, \$70.00. No. 4, 24x32, \$455.00. No. 5, 27x39, \$525.00; Wind Stacker, \$275.00; Self Feeder, \$220.00; Wagon Loader, \$70.00; Straw Carrier, \$35.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$10.00; Flax Attachment, \$15.00. Peerless, 24x35, \$575.00; 30x46, \$630.00; 36x50, \$875.00; 36x56, \$760.00; 40x60, \$840.00; 50x60, \$1250.00; Wind Stacker, \$315.00; Self Feeder, \$260.00; Register, \$125.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$15.00; Flax Attachment, \$15.00. We give liberal terms on Threshing Machinery or allow 15 per cent. discount if the cash is paid before shipment.

WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THESE PRICES UNLESS ORDERS ARE RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1st  
Write for Catalog. Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office. Sole Agents for Canada:

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# GREAT Dispersion Sale —of— Pure Bred Shorthorns

The Greatest of all Dispersion Sales of Registered  
Shorthorn Cattle will be held at  
**Vegreville, Alberta, July 22nd, 1914**

ROBERTS BROTHERS will sell by Public Auction, July 22nd, at 10 a.m. sharp, their entire herd of two hundred and seventeen head of the best registered Shorthorns to be had; fifteen head of horses; thirty-two horse-power Case engine, with ten bottom gang; and ranch, 1,280 acres of the best land in Alberta, with 550 acres under cultivation and located one mile south-west of Vegreville.

All stock and equipments will be sold for cash, positively without reserve. Good terms will be arranged on the land. This will be announced at time of sale. Free transportation to farm at any and all times. Visitors always welcome. Write for catalogue and further particulars.

S. W. PAISLEY,  
Lacombe, Alta.  
Auctioneer

ROBERTS BROS.  
Vegreville, Alta.

## Holsteins at Auction

The ROSCARROCK HERD of  
PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Belonging to W. J. TREGILLUS, Roscarrock  
Stock Farm, Calgary, comprising

### Ninety Head

Will be Sold at Auction at the Farm, one-half mile from the  
end of the Glengarry Street carline on Seventeenth  
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**THURSDAY, 16th JULY, 1914**

The offering will comprise: Herd Bull; 10 Yearling Bulls, from 12 to 20 months old; 7 Young Bulls, under 12 months; 40 Cows in calf and milk; 5 2-year-old Heifers; 12 yearling Heifers; 15 young Calves, both sexes.

This herd contains some of the best blood of the famous black and white dairy breed. A large number of the animals are descended from R.O.M. and R.O.P. stock, and are well-known prize winners in Alberta show rings. With the exception of a few cows the animals are all Alberta bred.

Catalogs Ready Shortly---Write for One

S. W. PAISLEY  
Auctioneer, LACOMBE

W. J. TREGILLUS  
Roscarrock Stock Farm  
Calgary

## Hog Cholera

Much has been said and written recently concerning outbreaks of hog cholera in various parts of the Western Provinces. This disease has caused a great amount of damage in older countries, being particularly noticeable of late years in the United States, where thousands of affected pigs have been slaughtered by the authorities in an attempt to control the spread of the disease. In Bulletin 15, issued by the Dominion Government, a very complete discussion of the subject in all its phases is to be found, and the following is a short synopsis of the more important points relating to this destructive disease.

Hog cholera is a contagious disease affecting swine. It does not appear to affect any other species of animals; it is extremely contagious and has a very high death rate. The cause of the disease is a germ, and without the presence of the germ there can be no hog cholera. In other words, such a thing as neglect, bad feeding, filthy surroundings, have no power to produce hog cholera. But when the infection is introduced among hogs under such conditions, the disease spreads with great rapidity. The spread of the disease occurs whenever the germs from a diseased hog gain access to the healthy one, and this takes place in many different ways. Actual contact of the healthy and diseased hogs is a sure way to spread the disease, but it can be conveyed in many other ways.

### Carrying the Infection

The diseased hog gives off the germs of the disease in his urine and manure, and thus distributes infectious matter thruout his pen, pasture, or the railway car in which he is going to market.

during this period may, and often do, show no symptoms to the meat inspector that anything is wrong. The meat from such hogs contains the germs of the disease, and such processes as salting, spicing or smoking do not destroy these germs. Cooking does destroy them, and as a quantity of United States pork is consumed in this country, owners are cautioned not to feed kitchen refuse to hogs unless it has first been cooked.

### Symptoms

The early symptoms are not characteristic of the disease, and may not enable a definite opinion to be formed. The hog loses his appetite, partly or altogether, is sluggish, disinclined to move, and if compelled to do so may cough. These symptoms occurring among hogs in the vicinity of an outbreak of hog cholera should be viewed with suspicion, and the nearest veterinary inspector should be notified at once. The sick hogs soon become thin and weak, walking with a staggering gait, especially with the hind legs, but hogs may die in a few days, before they have had time to lose much flesh. The skin frequently becomes red in patches, the color turning deeper and more purplish as the disease advances. These patches usually occur inside the legs, under the body, or behind the ears, but may be seen anywhere. The eyes discharge mucous secretion and the lids may be gummed together by it. The bowels are generally loose and a profuse diarrhoea may occur, altho in some cases there may be constipation. The sick hog generally goes off by himself, and is found lying in a quiet corner of his pen. If compelled to get up, he does it unwillingly, stands with his back arched, and



Hog Cholera in Chronic Form

Healthy hogs placed in such premises after the diseased ones have been removed will contract the disease. Another way infection is carried is upon the feet of men or animals, including birds. Curious neighbors, wishing to see what hog cholera looks like, may easily take the infection home to their own hogs on their boots or clothing. Wandering dogs may also act as carriers, and the common domestic pigeons may feed in an infected pen, and fly to some neighboring farm carrying the infection on their feet. Another mode of infection has recently come to light and is responsible for many outbreaks of the disease in Canada. This takes place thru the feeding of uncooked garbage and swill, containing scraps of pork, bacon rind, etc., in the raw state. The explanation of this lies in the fact that in the United States many hogs are sent to the slaughter house when in the early stages of hog cholera, and are killed, turned into pork and consumed for food without hindrance. This is possible, because there is a lapse of some days between the time when the hog becomes infected and the time when he shows symptoms of it. This is known as the period of incubation, and hogs killed

his belly drawn up, or moves in a weak, staggering manner and may fall over. A sick hog seldom shows all the symptoms described above, and in many cases it requires an expert to decide what is the matter. Usually one or two of the symptoms are well marked, such as coughing and rapid breathing, or diarrhoea and tucked up appearance, or redness of the skin and discharge from the eyes. The symptoms have been described at some length, so that the farmer may be on his guard if any of them are noticed, and call in the inspector before the infection has time to spread.

There is a great difference in the severity of the disease in various outbreaks. Sometimes it is of a severe or virulent type and rapidly fatal. In other outbreaks the type is mild and recovery frequent. The latter type may be considered just as dangerous to the community as the former, as it is more difficult to detect, and the recovered hogs are apt to spread the disease far and wide before it is recognized.

The duration of the disease is uncertain. A hog may die in a very few days, or may live for some weeks. Death does not always follow an attack of the

Continued on Page 19



## Flour Prices

Continued from Page 7

age for a number of years has been in the neighborhood of 2½ cents. Within the past year or two, however, this difference has greatly widened. It has ranged all the way from 3 cents to 8½ cents and even 12 cents per 100 pounds, which makes competition with British producers on a profitable basis with current values of wheat entirely out of the question.

"It is quite true that there is a difference in the cost of handling flour as against wheat, but we feel that the difference charged by the carriers is disproportionate. However, the mills bring business to the steamship companies for westbound traffic, since much of the millers' supplies, notably jute for manufacture of bags, is imported from Great Britain or India. The steamship owner is entitled to a profit just as much as the miller. If the rates on grain cannot be definitely fixed on account of competition among tramp steamers, and the general exigencies of shipping conditions, then the rates on flour should be made flexible, in order not to discriminate against export flour or grain.

"The statement that the flour mills make excessive profits is incorrect. If critics would take the trouble to examine the annual financial statements of the representative flour milling companies of Canada they would discover that the average profits made during 1913 on the capital employed were only reasonable. It is a well-known fact that some of our big milling companies have a large number of interior elevators, and do a general grain business some of them even conducting other lines of business besides flour milling, and it is the profit made in these enterprises which, added to the returns on flour milling, go to make up the total profits which their official statements show. I am of the opinion that a careful investigation of the facts of the case will disclose that in proportion to the capital invested, the milling industry gives a more moderate return than do many other enterprises in Canada."

### QUALITY IN EGGS

"The Payment for Eggs According to Quality" is the subject of pamphlet No. 6 of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch, prepared by W. A. Brown, J. H. Hare and W. H. Ault. This pamphlet points out that as a result of the "flat rate" or "case count" system of purchasing, Canadian farmers, during the past ten years, have lost annually large sums of money thru marketing many bad and inferior eggs. Investigation into this phase of the poultry industry evinced the fact that while the wholesalers were not themselves directly responsible for the losses and shrinkage, they had at their disposal the most effective means for improvement, viz.: The making of a difference not only between the prices paid for good and bad eggs, but also between the prices paid for the various grades of good eggs. The objects of this pamphlet are to encourage the grading of eggs, which can only be done by the use of an egg tester; the payment for eggs according to quality, thus placing a premium on first class eggs, and the adoption of a uniform system of marketing, which would protect not only the producer and the consumer, but also the merchant. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### TO BREAK UP BROODY HENS

It very frequently happens that there are a great many sitting hens that it is desirable to break up during the summer. For this purpose nothing exceeds the slat-bottomed coop raised from the ground that the air may circulate freely under the hen when she is placed in the coop. As long as the sitting hen is given a chance to sit in a nest or on the ground, where she can brood herself and keep her body in a state of great heat, it is hard to break her off from the desire to brood. But when she is placed in a slat-bottomed coop, which is raised from the ground, there is no possible chance for her to overheat her body, and in a short time she loses her brooding desire. It often requires only a few days of this treatment to break them. A coop made for the purpose is very inexpensive and a great convenience in every poultry yard.

## You save time and money

on every crop you harvest  
with the aid of a

### LOUDEN Junior Sling Carrier



#### Patented Brace Block

A heavily ribbed malleable iron block attaches to the truck arms just below the track, and the bolt connecting the sides of the carrier frame passes through the lower end. This takes all strain off the bolt and increases the strength of the truck arms. No load can spread them.

#### Adjustable Trip

Used when desired to carry the load into the mow without elevating to the track. Slip it up or down on the centre draft rope as desired. A simple, effective adjustment without complicated parts. This trip is supplied when ordered without extra charge.

#### The Great Triple Purchase Feature

Three ropes lifting the load instead of two, as with the ordinary carrier; gives the horse one-half more power, reduces the strain on the ropes and lengthens the life of the outfit.

#### Sure to Work

A trip stirrup extends below the carrier frame and attaches to the locking mechanism. It is impossible to keep the horse going on the draft rope and not bring the sling pulleys in contact with the trip stirrup. Once this is done the car is bound to leave the stop block and run back into the barn with the load. Side winds or uneven loads, cannot affect the proper working of the LOUDEN JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.

Write for catalogue and special descriptive circular dealing with above Carrier.

The LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO. - 535 Martin Ave., WINNIPEG

Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Stable Equipment, Barn Door Hangers.

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THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily  
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300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY  
GLADSTONE, MAN



**\$35**  
**DOMINION**  
**BICYCLES**  
FOR  
**\$25**



These famous Bicycles now sold at little more than the cost of manufacture. The Dominion retails at \$35 in Winnipeg, but you can buy it by mail for \$25. Equipped with mud guards, wood or steel Dunlop rims, roller chain, New Departure Coaster, rubber pedals, pump and tools.

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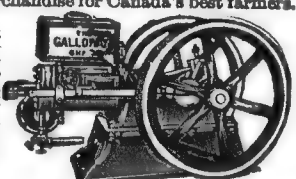
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**Save \$50 to \$300 on Engines**  
Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial, backed by 5 year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in sizes from 1 1/4 to 15 H. P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

**Save \$35 to \$50 on Spreaders**  
Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

**Save \$35 to \$50 on Separators**  
The new Galloway Sanitary is the most modern, most sanitary and closest skimming cream separator on the market. Gearing runs in a constant bath in oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanical Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices. We guarantee it. Send for one. Give it a good 30 Day Working Test at our risk. Write for catalog.



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And save all middlemen's profits. Galloway machines are made right in our own factory, and sold direct to you at wholesale prices. They are high quality, proven machines. Stop paying tribute to "Trusts" and "Combines." Buy direct and save money. Let me show you what it means to you to buy on my direct from factory, money saving plan.

**WRITE ME TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG AND OFFER.**

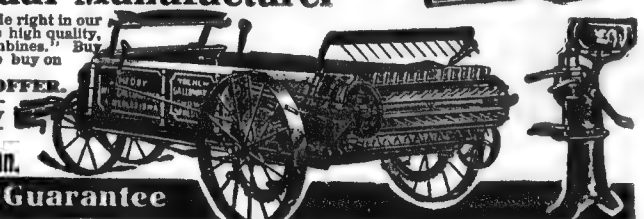
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Now carry the Famous Galloway Line of gasoline engines, cream separators, manure spreaders and other farm machinery and merchandise in stock at Winnipeg to take care of their large Canadian business. Remember, all Galloway Made Machines are sold direct to the consumer at factory, wholesale prices. You are consulting your own best interests when you investigate our machines and direct from factory, one-profit plan of selling before you buy any other style or make. We have thousands of satisfied customers in Canada. Galloway machines are always sold at the lowest prices backed by the strongest guarantees and on the most liberal terms. You take no risk whatever when you buy on our liberal plan. Our machines must please or we will refund your money with freight paid both ways. Write us. Get familiar with our money saving plan. Read this advertisement. Then send for our catalog showing our entire line of merchandise for Canada's best farmers.



**"Crushed"**

(Not Ground)

**The New Process**

By our new crushing process, **RED ROSE COFFEE** is broken into uniform small grains and freed from bitter chaff and dust. Thus it brews readily and gives the true rich flavor of fine coffee, and—without any "settling"—it pours out bright, clear, a coffee to delight the epicure. Being packed fresh-roasted in sealed tins, its quality is retained until it reaches you.



**Red Rose Coffee**

**EGGS**

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

**Matthews Blackwell Ltd.**  
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**ALBERTA FARMERS!****CREAM WANTED**

SHIP TO CALGARY. I Pay Cash on Arrival. Write for Full Particulars

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Calgary Central Creamery.  
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**SEEING IS BELIEVING**

See the Magnificent Exhibit of

**WESTERN CANADA'S FARM PRODUCTS**

on view at the C.P.E. Station Building, Winnipeg, and learn about the great policy of selling lands to settlers only on 20 years' terms, with loan of \$2,000 for permanent improvements. For full particulars call or write —

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**MONUMENTS**

If you are looking for a memorial to your loved ones which is just as lasting and pretentious looking as marble, but much more inexpensive, being less than half the price of marble, we recommend you to write for illustrations and prices of Standard Cement Stone. The Standard Cement Stone Works P.O. Box 144 Giroux, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**Farm Women's Clubs****MRS. McNAUGHTAN SPEAKS**

I have much pleasure this week in giving our W. G. G. members a most gratifying piece of news.

At an important district convention of the W. C. T. U., held in Indian Head the second week in June, the affirmative side of a debate, "Resolved that Woman Suffrage is both just and desirable," was ably led by our President, Mrs. McNaughtan. The debate resulted in success for the affirmative side and created a deep interest in an association whose leader is a woman of such undoubted ability.

At one of the sessions Mrs. McNaughtan also gave an address on the Women Grain Growers' Association that will probably result in many places in the co-operation of the W. G. G. and the W. C. T. U. members in the work of temperance, suffrage, and establishment of rest rooms.

When a paper of special interest has been read at your meetings, forward it to me. If there is room in our columns of The Guide I shall be glad to publish it, but I should like such papers on hand in order that I may forward copies of them to other members who may wish assistance in preparing papers on like subjects.

I shall also have leaflets prepared soon on topics that will be suitable for reading at your club meetings. Write to me and I may be able to assist you. Don't forget to ask various government departments for any literature they can send. It may be well to state that you wish the pamphlets in order to gain information to present to the members of your Women Grain Growers' Association, thus awakening these departments to the knowledge of the existence of our Association.

ERMA STOCKING.

**BAD WEATHER INTERFERES**

Dear Miss Stocking:—The meeting held on April 15 was well attended. We discussed the advantages of starting an egg-circle, but owing to the distance in the district, thought it best to let it go. At present we ship them to Edmonton, getting good returns.

We also discussed sending an order collectively to Eaton's. Then everyone suggested different ways of cooking eggs. We brought a pleasant evening to a close after arranging that "Gardening" was to be the discussion for the next meeting. Our last meeting was held at Mrs. W. Young's, on June 17. The chief discussion was how to obtain a rest-room in Lashburn, where it is badly needed, and altho we are finding it difficult, we have not given up in despair, hoping to get other associations interested as well so we may club together for our mutual benefit. We also discussed the best way to make our picnic, on July 1, a success. Then we arranged to hold our meetings the second and fourth Thursday of each month during the summer, instead of only the second. The paper for next month is to be "Poultry Raising."

After partaking of some light refreshment we brought a very pleasant afternoon to a close.

I have to thank you for the list of topics you sent and would be pleased if you will send me one of the little booklets mentioned in your report in the Grain Growers' Guide of June 10.

**E. C. PARSONS,**  
Sec.-Treas. Battle Valley Ass'n.

**MR. MOTHERWELL ADDRESSES MEETING**

On Monday, June 1, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, lectured to a very large meeting of the farmers of this vicinity. Mr. Motherwell gave some very valuable information which sent the farmers home with the firm resolution of profiting by it.

After the lecture the Grain Growers' Association transacted their business in the hall, while the ladies retired to the schoolhouse, where they organized a Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grain Growers, and we hope to hear of good things from the new society.

**MRS. J. H. DUNNING,**  
Sec. Kindersley W. G. G. A.

**FOODS AND THEIR USES**

A most successful and instructive meeting of the Avondale Society was held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Rutledge on Thursday, May 7, when, despite the busy season, a good number of members attended. The subject for the afternoon was "Values of different Foods and their action on the Body." Two very excellent papers were read by Mrs. A. Currie and Mrs. M. Nodwell. Both these ladies had the subject well in hand and a most interesting discussion followed. Other business included the appointment of a committee to inspect and report at next meeting re favorable site for our picnic, said picnic to be held on July 4.

It was resolved that our meetings be held on the first Thursday in every month, the next meeting to be at the home of Mrs. Ed. Frey, the subject for discussion being "General Cooking." Four ladies to read a paper each. A good time is expected.

After the business meeting was over, a dainty lunch was provided by the hostess, which was much appreciated, and the members adjourned, having spent a very pleasant and profitable afternoon.

**LETTER TO MR. MUSSELMAN**

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed money order for \$9, being membership fees for six new members, making a total membership of sixteen.

The last meeting of our W.G.G.A. was held together with the men of the Association, when we decided to hold the annual G. G. A. picnic at Eye Lake, on Thursday, June 25, and expect it to be a great success. Speakers, both ladies and gentlemen, have been invited, which fact alone should insure a good attendance. Sports, refreshments, etc., have also been provided for.

**MRS. P. E. COOPER,**  
Sec. Tugaskie W. G. G. A.

**NOTE**—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.

**STYLE "D"**

7493—Blouse or Skirt Waist. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 yards of 36 inch material.

8274—Fancy Blouse. Cuts in sizes 34 to 40 bust measure. Size 38 requires 3½ yds. of 27 or 36 in. material with ½ yd. of net for vest and sleeve fills.

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8079—Ladies Three-Piece Skirt. Cuts in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 26 requires 2½ yds. of 36 inch material.

8292—Ladies Two-Piece Skirt. Cuts in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 26 requires 2½ yds. of 27 or 36 or 44 in. material with ½ yd. 36 or 44 for insets.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

**Note**—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

**Cool, Dainty and Wholesome Dishes** CAN BE MADE WITH

**Mapleine**

It is a delicious flavor that you can use like any other extract. Try it in your favorite recipe.

It won't cook or freeze out.

ASK YOUR GROCER

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**GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC Canadian Industrial Exhibition**

WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 10 to 18, 1914

**SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP**

From all station on the Grand Trunk Pacific in Ontario (Fort William and West), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Good Going Tuesday, July 7, to Friday, July 17, Inclusive.

Returning Wednesday, July 22, 1914

For Tickets, Reservations and full particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent. Passengers from stations where there are no Agents can purchase reduced fare tickets from Train Agent.

**W. J. QUINLAN**

District Passenger Agent Winnipeg

**WINDSOR**

Windsor Dairy Salt dissolves evenly and gives a delicious flavor to the butter.

**DAIRY**

Practically every big prize at the big fairs was won by Butter made with Windsor Table Salt. 119

**SALT**



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## EDUCATION

Not long since I read an editorial on a children's page in which the writer tried to make out that education was no use to boys and girls, that they would get just as far in life without a good education as with one. Very likely there are some boys and girls who would be anxious to believe this, but of course there is not one word of truth in it. Education won't make a dull boy smart, but it will make him a great deal sharper than he would be without it.

If you boys and girls who read the Young Canada Club want to be leaders among men and women, my advice to you is to read everything worth reading that comes within reach of you. I can always tell by your stories when the writers live in homes where books are read.

And, speaking of stories, there is still one week in which you may write about Nature and stand a chance of winning a prize, and I must say that I like your Nature stories better than any others you send me.

This time you are to write about any queer and surprising thing you have noticed about a plant, insect, bird or animal. Tell it just as entertainingly as you can; write very plainly in pen and ink and address your story to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Don't forget to put Grain Growers' Guide on your letter, for the post office officials get terribly wrathful if letters are not properly directed.

That is about all you must remember except to get either your teacher or parent to certify that the age, as stated, is correct and that the story is entirely your own work.

Most of you know that the prizes are three splendid story books of the kind that boys and girls love to read and re-read. If you happen to be under seventeen, you are eligible to enter this contest whether your parents are subscribers to The Guide or not.

DIXIE PATTON.

## DRIFTED TO SEA

In a little seaside village lived a man and wife with their little daughter, Edith. She was a bright, merry child about four years old.

One moonlight evening, as was their custom, they went for a sail. It was a calm night, but when they had gone a few yards a sudden wind sprang up and blew them in an opposite direction from the shore. Then they realized their danger and knew that they were adrift on the sea, which they never before had experienced.

The wind blew all night and the child slept, but the parents kept looking eagerly for sight of land, but could not see any. On the third day they came to a little island which was deserted, but in spite of this they went on and prepared to get up a little house of logs. This they had finished before night. Next morning, when they went to discover the island, much to their surprise they found it contained a great quantity of fruit. This they ate with relish. They lived in this manner for three years and Edith played merrily among the woods with the squirrels and birds and altogether they got along very well.

One summer morning, as the father and daughter were standing on the shore, they saw a vessel out on the sea. Edith ran and got a cloth and waved it to attract the attention of the captain, who, noticing it, set sail at once for the island. When he reached there he discovered it to be his long-lost friend. That night they talked about their native home and in the morning the captain agreed to take the people home.

When they were back safe on land again the people were overjoyed to see them. After that they settled down to a quiet life and twelve years after Edith was married to the captain's son and both lived very happily together, but Edith never forgot her adventure at sea.

FLOSSIE NURSE.

Penkill, Sask., Age 13 years.

## A NARROW ESCAPE

I am going to tell you how I escaped from being drowned last March when the snow was thawing and the creek

was in flood. My brother Fred and I were in a small boat that we have in the creek which runs thru our farm and were going up stream to come down with the current. I got hold of some willows while my brother was helping behind with an oar. As he lifted the oar to get a better grip the boat at once started to go down stream. I got my feet on a seat and tried to keep it from going, but the current was too strong for me. I slipped into the water, but managed to hold tight to the willows. I went below once but soon came up again and had hardly got my breath when down I went again. I was afraid I would get numb and helpless as I was wet to the skin and the water was very cold. I was hanging on with one hand. With the other I managed to get hold of another willow and pulled myself out. I was nearly frozen when I got to the house. My mother had warned me well not to go in the boat, so when she saw me she gave me a good spanking and sent me to bed.

WILLIAM HOOD.

Acme, Alta., Age 10 years.

## LOCKED IN A BARREL

One day I went out to the woods to pick flowers and listen to the birds singing. I was going farther and farther into the woods when I guessed I was about three miles from home and it was getting dark. I started for home, but in the woods I didn't know which way to go. I thought I was making for home, but discovered that I was getting farther into the woods. I got lost and could not find the way, so I sat down under a big tree to stay over night, but I soon heard a noise in the woods and I got frightened. I stood up and started off again until I saw a light. I made straight for the light and when I got closer I saw it was a fire. There were six men sitting around the fire. They caught me and said, "How did you get here little boy? Now we are going to kill you, we are Booms." So they put me in their house and I stayed there all night, but could not sleep, I was so much afraid. Next morning one of them asked the others, "What will we do with this little boy?" One said, "We'll kill him," another said, "Let him go free." There was a barrel there so the third said, "We'll put him in this barrel and nail the top on with lumber." So they all thought it good and they caught me and put me in the barrel, nailing the top on with lumber. After that they rolled me in the middle of the woods and left me there. About a day after a wolf came there and smelled in a little hole. He could smell that there was something in the barrel. Then he turned around and stuck his tail in the hole. I caught hold of his tail and twisted it around my hand. He started to go, jumping around, pulling me in the barrel, but I would not let his tail go. The way he had been running and pulling the barrel on his tail and the way the barrel had been bumping from one tree to the other caused it to break to pieces. Then I let go of the wolf's tail and he ran away, and that's the way I got out of the barrel and went home.

GEORGE KOCZKA.

Stockholm, Sask., Age 12 years.

## A TRAIN WRECK

Three years ago my father bought a farm at St. Claude. Our home was at Gainsboro and in March we got ready to move to our new home. On our way with mother and my two sisters, one of them only a baby, we were going along all right when all at once the train jumped the track and the coach that we were in turned over on one side. We were all very much frightened. My mother fainted and my baby sister got hurt on the shoulder and neck. There were lots of small children hurt. There were lots of men crying, but I did not see any women crying, just men and babies. After we got everything settled we had to ride in the baggage coach as far as we were going. My father met us at the station and we got home safely. I shall never forget that time.

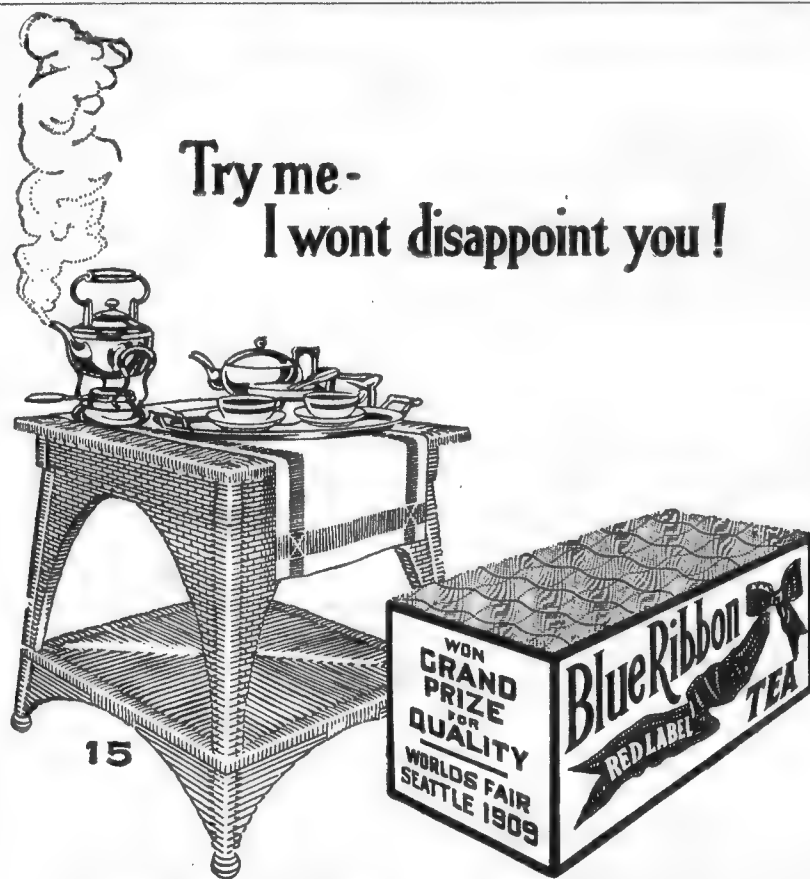
EVELINA BYERS.

St. Claude, Man., Age 9 years.

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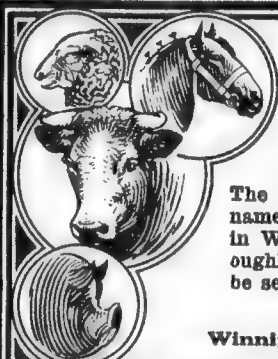
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Eight cows and heifers safe in calf to my champion Black Bird bull, "Black Mac 2nd" (5057). These are a choice offering and will make special low price for thirty days. Also six bull calves, 3 to 6 months old; fifty choice Berkshires, 2 to 3½ months old, \$15 to \$18 each, both sexes. Special offering in poultry, 100, year old hens at \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 in smaller lots. Inspection invited. Write or call on

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A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

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HENS .....	13c per lb.	above high prices
YOUNG AND OLD ROOSTERS .....	10c "	as the market
DUCKS .....	14c "	will likely drop in
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SPRING CHICKENS .....	18c to 20c "	two. Cash sent

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## Breeders' Notes

### BIG HOLSTEIN SALE

The sale of Roscarrock Holsteins recently announced will be one of the largest ever held in Alberta. Mr. Tregillus has definitely decided to quit the dairy business, his other lines of business demanding his utmost attention, so that he is going to sell everything in the shape of a cow on the farm on July 16, 1914. Consequently, there will be offered 90 head of thoroughly acclimatized and mostly home-bred Holsteins. They comprise 18 bulls in all, 11 from one to two years and 7 under one year; 40 cows, 5 two-year-old heifers; 12 yearling heifers and 15 calves. Most of the cows are under four and five years, so that practically the whole herd is young.

Mr. Tregillus has been breeding Holsteins and supplying milk for the city trade in Calgary for many years. Formerly he did considerable showing and won many of the best prizes in both Alberta and British Columbia. Numerous importations were made from Ontario and New York State. These, with a careful selection of bulls, furnished the opportunity for the building up of a splendid herd.

Among the bulls used in this herd have been "Francy Bourges Wayne," by "Beyrl Wayne Paul Concordia" and from "Francy Bonerges." His grandsire sold for \$3,000 and his granddam for \$6,500. "Jenny Bonerges," owned by D. C. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., was a cousin of this bull and her dam gave over 100 lbs. of milk in a day.

Many of the heifers and yearlings are got by "Francy 2nd, Sir Pontiac Clothilde" 11855, a bull carrying a great deal of Ragapple blood.

The young bulls at Roscarrock are a nice, well-developed bunch of uniformly good type and constitution. Many of them are exceptionally good about the head and at the heart, as well as exhibiting a lot of smoothness and quality with good dairy indications all over.

Any of the seven bull calves, with reasonably good handling, will be fit for service next spring, and they are an exceedingly nice lot. Among them are several of choice breeding that will make the buyer good money.

Mr. Tregillus is now using "Bonerges Teake De Kol" by "Lily Ann Teake De Kol" and from "Toola Wayne De Kol," a big, strong, young bull. There are five or six good calves from this bull, so that in buying him a farmer has a fairly well-proven sire.

Among the females are some choicely-bred cows of high producing families.

The farmer who has any desire to get started in pure-bred Holsteins will not have a better opportunity for a long time.

### SOME POINTS ABOUT SHEEP

When the lambs are almost four months old they will graze quite well on their own accord and at this age can be safely weaned. They should be separated from the ewes and kept in some field out of hearing if at all possible. Troughs should be provided in this pasture in which grain such as oats rolled or whole and a little bran should be placed so as to take the place of the mother's milk and keep the young lamb developing as rapidly as possible. All stock should have access to salt, and water in abundance should be available at all times. Shelter, too, in this country is an important consideration where so few natural trees grow in the pastures. If no natural shelter is available, sheds of some kind should be provided. It is found to be a good plan to have a few dry ewes with the lambs when they are separated from their dams, this usually tends to keep the lambs quiet. At weaning time, too, the ewes must be looked after. They should be kept in a barn for a day or two when the lambs are taken away and fed on dry feed. Attention should be paid to their udders. If some ewes have a lot of milk still flowing their udders should be milked out. If this is not done there is a danger that one or other of the lobes will become useless and thus a good breeding ewe will be ruined. When lambs are to be sold it is the best policy to use judgment in culling out and getting rid of the less promising ones. The best ewe lambs should be kept to build up the flock and take the place of the ewes which after six years old should be fattened up and disposed of.

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION REGINA, SASK. July 27-Aug. 1, 1914. \$40,000.00. in prizes and purses Prize list is now ready D. T. Elderkin, Manager, Regina.



## DUROCS

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Bacon Hog Men Will! For figures below will prove the DUROC to be a racer of the leanest, swiftest type. Dom. Live Stock Record Report for 1913 show % of increase 1911-13, various breeds, viz.: Yorks, 42%; Chester W., 43; Berks, 96; Tams, 93; Poland C., 155; Hampshires (loss) 14; Durocs, 514. Will Durocs take W. Can.? Gone around mile track while a. other breeds combined got little past half mile post.

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## FOR SALE

### Large English Berkshires

Three first prize Boars at Toronto used on breeding herd last fall, mated with Toronto and Guelph prize-winning Sows. Am booking orders for spring pigs out of this stock. Pairs furnished, not akin, with pedigrees.

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### Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

**BERKSHIRES**—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

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### Pleasant Valley Herd of Duroc Jersey Swine

FOR SALE—A number of Glts due to farrow in May and June. Also some fall pigs, both sexes, not akin. Can supply my customers with entirely new blood. Write me your wants.

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The big, easy-keeping kind that weigh and pay. Early spring pigs for sale, \$8.00 each, \$15.00 a pair, \$21.00 a trio (not related). Eggs for Hatching, from Pure-bred Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, etc. If you want first-class stock, send me your order. I will treat you RIGHT.—Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minnesota, U.S.A.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep, Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

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### Moose Jaw Agricultural Society

This year's ANNUAL FAIR will be held on AUGUST 11, 12, 13 and 14. Prize Lists now ready. CHARLES JOHNSTONE, Secy. Market Hall, Moose Jaw, Sask.

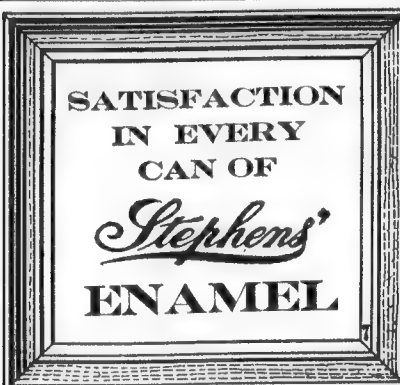
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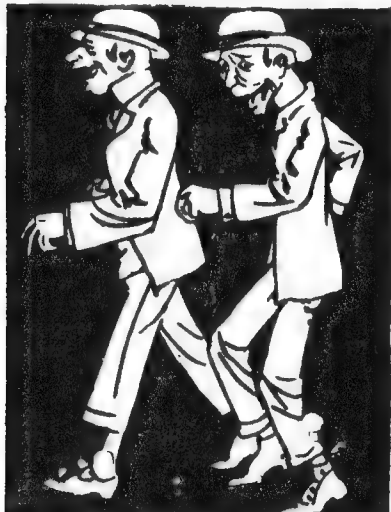
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## SHRINKING



"What in thunder does Jones always get in the last row of seats at the theatre for?"

"Jones is very sensitive of his high forehead. He is afraid he will interfere with the view of persons sitting behind him."

## Hog Cholera

Continued from Page 14

disease, and a small number of hogs would survive if it were thought wise to permit them to do so. Such hogs, however, are carriers of the disease. The germs exist in their blood, altho producing no active effect. The hog is immune but can give the disease to other hogs that are not immune. For this reason it is bad policy to attempt to cure the disease. The more recoveries you get, the more chances of getting fresh outbreaks of the disease as soon as new hogs are brought into the neighborhood. It is far better to stamp out the disease by killing all the diseased hogs and disinfecting the premises.

It is often necessary to examine a dead hog to make sure of the nature of the disease, and the following appearances may be looked for:—Reddening of the skin; bloody red spots on the surface of any of the internal organs, such as lungs, heart, bowels and stomach; a peculiar speckled appearance of the kidneys when the outer covering is stripped off, something like a turkey's egg; ulceration of the inner lining of the large bowel, especially near its junction with the small intestine; redness of the lymph glands; enlargement of the spleen; inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia). The examination should be made by an expert if possible.

### The Inspector's Duty

The veterinary inspector, upon making sure of the existence of hog cholera, will have all the hogs on the premises slaughtered immediately. Those actually diseased are then destroyed by burning them up completely, or else burying deeply in the ground. Hogs which are not sick but had been in contact with the diseased one, and are in fit condition for food, may be dressed under the supervision of the inspector. If a careful examination shows them to be healthy they are allowed to be sold as dressed pork. The inspector assesses the value of the hogs slaughtered, and if the owner has not been guilty of any neglect or infraction of the law, and carries out the instructions of the inspector regarding the disinfection of the place, he will receive compensation for his losses up to two-thirds of the assessed value.

The premises occupied by the diseased hogs are placed in quarantine until thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector, and no fresh hogs are allowed on the premises for a period of at least three months afterwards. The inspector then revisits the premises to make sure that the regulations have been complied with, and if satisfied that such is the case, will recommend to the Minister of Agriculture the release of the premises from quarantine. The Minister is the only person authorized to grant this release, and he grants it on the recommendation of the inspector.

### Cleansing and Disinfecting

The following are the official rules for the cleansing and disinfecting of premises after outbreaks of hog cholera:—

After infected hogs have been slaughtered the carcasses should either be completely burned or buried to a depth of at least eight feet; if buried they should be covered to a depth of several inches with quick lime.

In most cases it will be found safest and most profitable to remove and burn the floors, partitions and lining of pens previously occupied by infected hogs, as also any rails, loose boards or other lumber to which such hogs have had access.

Pens, other buildings and fences with which affected hogs have been in contact are, when possible, to be thoroughly gone over with hot steam or boiling water before being coated over with fresh lime wash, each gallon of which should contain a pound of carbolic acid, creolin or other germicide of equal strength.

The surface soil of pens and yards should be removed to a depth of at least six inches, and well mixed with fresh lime, which should also be freely applied to the surface of the newly exposed soil. Ground so treated should receive over the lime a fresh coating of earth or gravel. Fields, orchards and gardens to



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There is absolutely no question about the advantage of a silo if you are keeping cows for dairy purposes or if you are a stock raiser.

The silo insures for the dairyman a larger milk flow in the winter or during dry weather and takes the place of grass for steers or sheep during drought.

Nor is there any question but that the Ideal Green Feed Silo will give you the best service and keep your silage in good condition.

If you are planning to erect a silo this year you better order your Ideal at once and get your foundation ready and put your silo up right after haying.

Our Ideal Green Feed Silo Book contains a lot of valuable information about silos and silage feeding. Every cow owner should have a copy. Send for it—it's free.

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which the diseased hogs have had access are to be plowed as soon as possible.

Every precaution should be taken to prevent the conveyance of infection from one place to another by means of the clothing or shoes of persons who have been attending to or otherwise dealing with diseased hogs.

Visitors should be discouraged during outbreaks of disease until cleansing and disinfecting operations as above indicated have been completed.

Animals, especially dogs, are frequently the means of conveying the disease, and should, wherever possible, be prevented from entering infected premises.

When, owing to severe weather, or other unavoidable cause, it is found impossible to cleanse and disinfect immediately pens or yards formerly occupied by diseased hogs, such pens or yards should be closed up in such a manner as to prevent persons or animals obtaining access thereto until such cleansing and disinfection can be properly carried out.

Owners of diseased hogs should bear in mind that inspectors cannot recommend the release from quarantine of any premises, the disinfection of which has not been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

### Prevention and Cure

Various methods have been suggested to control this disease, and some of them

have been adopted with more or less success. In places where hog cholera is prevalent a preventative treatment is oftentimes resorted to similar to that of vaccination against smallpox, which is compulsory among people in many countries. The treatment consists in injecting into a healthy hog spent germs of the disease hog cholera, and these set up a mild illness in the hogs which they soon get over, and after this attack they are immune to the disease, that is they are not liable to be again attacked if any germs are present. There are several dangers in connection with this treatment which make it advisable not to make use of it unless hog cholera is known to be present directly in the locality. Once the serum has been administered hog cholera has been introduced into the herd, and since young pigs from a sow which has been inoculated are not themselves immune from the disease there is a probability of endless trouble resulting. The best method of coping with this disease is thru prevention—using clean pens, disinfecting all pens periodically, using care that the food be free from disease and allowing hogs plenty of exercise, green food and water.

A young doctor gives medicine, an old doctor advice.

# GOING TO THE EXHIBITION?



*One thing visitors must do. Visit the big store-Eaton's. And another, make the most of the remarkably generous economies that will be*

*featured from day to day during that period.*

A visit to Winnipeg at Exhibition time is never complete without a visit to Eaton's. To go the rounds of the big store is quite as interesting as "doing" the Exhibition.

You will find it an Exposition in itself, presenting the finest merchandise from the four corners of the earth; Silk from Japan, Rugs from the Orient, Tea from China, Fine

China from Germany, Laces from Switzerland, Linens from Ireland, Lovely Fashions from France. There is such varied selections of splendid merchandise as few stores, even in largest cities, can lay before their customers.

## *The Midsummer Sale will be in Full Swing*

presenting remarkable opportunities to purchase the finest qualities of merchandise at astonishing reductions from regular good value Eaton pricing. In this event it will be possible to save to such generous extent as to cover the expenses of the trip to the Industrial—and a generous sum to the good besides.

## *Farmers' Day at Eaton's, too, will present its own Openhanded Economies.*

Thursday, the 16th, will be Farmers' Day at Eaton's. And we propose to celebrate the occasion with host of fine merchandise, seasonable and wanted, on which prices will be reduced beyond all expectation. These economies will be given announcement in the daily papers. Make up your mind to take full advantage of them.

All the conveniences of the Store, and they are many, will be at your disposal. For instance—

*There's a rest and waiting room on the Fourth Floor. Friends can be met there and letters written.*

*There's a check and parcel room on the Main Floor, where parcels and wraps may be left without charge and without obligation to purchase.*

*There's an information bureau on the Main Floor, where you can learn of the arrival and departure of trains, send telegrams and hire taxicabs.*

*Guides will be furnished parties desiring to see over the Store, by applying at the Superintendent's Office, Main Floor.*

*The lunch and grill rooms, on the Fifth Floor are handsomely appointed and serve delicious food, reasonably priced.*

*And then there's a magnificent view of the city to be had from the store roof.*

Whether you buy or not all the courtesies of the Store are extended to visitors to the Exhibition—you will please us greatly by making the most of them for we want you to feel at home.

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

## The Hunger Test

Continued from Page 3

was a typical Newfoundland sledge-dog—black, heavy of barrel and leg, broad of forehead, and blunt of muzzle. His hair was short, but remarkably thick and stiff, and he looked as if he could stand a great deal of hunger or physical punishment. His small, honest eyes were brown, and contained no cross-lights and uneasy glintings.

The other two dogs were Labrador "huskies"—big, long-limbed, long-jawed beasts, with long, tawny coats and plumed brushes, and the untamed blood and spirit of the wolf in their hearts. They had a sinister way of looking askant at things, out of their yellow eyes.

A third of the journey was covered pleasantly enough, the runners whispering softly along the snow, the sun overhead like a clear, colorless window in the pale blue of the sky, the white levels of the barrens glistening westward to the tinted hills, and eastward to the curving cliff-edge and the empty

sea, close at hand. The sunlight had a glow in it—and only ten miles ahead waited medicines for Nick and Davy and a sledge-load of provisions. The woman sat dreaming of her return, the whip quiet in her hand.

Suddenly the sledge came to a standstill. The woman looked up, quickly, in time to see the huskies turn and face her. It was a daunting vision of white fangs, eyes like fire, jaws like blood, and bristling manes. Well she knew the danger! They had no fear of her, for it was Nick who had always worked them and disciplined them—and now, hunger-mad, they did not care for the great whip. In their wolfish minds they remembered how, when they were pups, one of them had bitten Kate's hand, and she had cried out at the pain. In that first second of the threatening danger the fate of a young lad of Null's Cove flashed into her brain. Sheer, physical terror numbed her for a second; then, like a prayer from the surrounding silence, the thought of Nick and Davy came to her.

With a sharp cry of command, she

sprang from the sledge and raised the whip. At that moment the huskies broke into open revolt. One of them leaped straight at her, in a tangle of traces. Quick as thought she shifted her hand on the whip and struck with the short and heavy stock of it. The blow fell on the shoulder of the murderous rebel, and by a side-step she escaped his snapping jaws.

"Cap'n!" she cried. "At 'em, Cap'n!"

But she need not have called to him, for the black dog understood and was already in action, struggling with one of the huskies in a tangle of leather thongs. They were both on their feet, the black dog with a sure hold on his antagonist's furry neck, the huskie twisting and biting. They made no noise beyond a dull sound of slobbering and heavy breathing.

The beast which the woman had struck on the shoulder sprang toward her again; but the trace held him to the fighters, and he fell short. Turning, he dashed upon Captain; and under the double attack the black dog went

down, still with his teeth in the first husky's neck.

Then the woman forgot all fear of the white fangs and flaming eyes, and, running close, she struck again and again with all her might, placing every blow on some portion of one or other of the huskies. If the fight had been entirely in her own interest, it is doubtful if the whip-stock would have been plied with much vigor or effect; but the realization that three lives required her success doubled her strength and fired her to a high but sanguinary fury. There were Nick and Davy in the cabin at Squid Cove, needing food and medicine and her return; and here, in the middle of the tearing, twisting fight, was the brave black dog! So, in fighting for three, it was as if she possessed the courage of three; but her blows and her voice seemed only to increase the fury of the dogs.

### III

Suddenly, as if by magic, Peter Sprowl appeared beside her. Without so much as a glance at her, he stood and stared at the struggling dogs. His eyes were dull and his lips weakly parted. Kate Cormey clutched him by the arm.

"Peter!" she cried breathlessly.

"Oh, Peter, help me!"

"Them dogs do be fightin' bar-b'rous," he said without looking at her.

Then rage and the desperation of fear swept over the woman like a storm.

"Ye great gawk!" she screamed.

"Would ye stand an' watch 'em fight an' tear, an' never lift a hand? Will ye see the black dog killed, an' me tore to pieces, an' little Davy die for want o' food?" She shook him furiously. She forced the whip into his hand.

"Master the dogs!" she shrieked.

"Beat off the huskies! Will ye not stir a hand for the woman who fed ye?"

"They do be fightin' cruel," he murmured, looking stupidly at the whip in his hand.

"O God, give him a flicker o' human feelin'!" cried the woman.

At that, as if Peter had heard her voice for the first time, he suddenly turned and looked at her with a sort of pitying wonder.

"Sure, Kate, I'll master the dogs for ye," he said. Then he slipped his rackets from his feet and sprang into the fight.

Peter Sprowl was a big man, and in his day he had been a great hand with dogs. Now, uttering terrific yells all the while, he kicked and slashed and pulled at the struggling beasts. For a little while the idiot was a man again, with the old mastery and the old knowledge of things clear as day in his mind; and soon the great jaws ceased their snapping and tearing, and the wolf-fire died down in the hearts of the huskies.

Peter, after clearing the tangles from the traces, stood before the woman with a light of honest satisfaction in his face.

"Where be ye p'intin' for?" he asked.

"For Wellington Harbor. An' ye'll come along, Peter, or maybe the huskies 'ill turn on me again," she replied pitifully.

"Sure, I be bound for the harbor meself, for the mail-bags. I'll team the dogs for ye, Kate," he replied.

Already his eyes were dull as slate again, and his shoulders stooped like those of an old man.

The dogs were sore and bleeding, but not seriously injured. Captain seemed as fresh and willing as at the time of starting from Squid Cove, tho one of his eyes was closed and his flanks were wet with blood. The two conquered huskies, with drooping brushes and lowered manes, showed nothing of the spirit that had so recently driven them to revolt; and soon the sledge was moving steadily forward over the wind-packed snow.

The western sky was red when the sledge came to a halt before the cabin in which the new mission had established its headquarters. The dogs immediately lay down and began licking their wounds. Peter Sprowl looked at the woman with a kindly but vacant smile.

"'Twas a great trip we made, altogether! Now gimme a hand with the mail-bags," he said. His eyes were expressionless and wandering, and his lips weakly parted.

"God bless you—an' pity you!" whispered the woman softly.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 4, 1914)  
Wheat—It has been a short week in the market, owing to holidays here and in outside markets, but what it has lacked in length it has made up in activity. The point which stands out most prominently is the less emphatic bearishness, making the situation in the wheat pit more two-sided than it has been in some time, and a tendency to anticipate trouble in the prairie provinces as the result of lack of moisture. The undertone can easily be described as being firm and at the close of the market today showed net gains of 1c. to 1½c. all round.

Reports have been received here late in the week from Minneapolis showing that there has been an over-eagerness to anticipate impairment from black rust due to the excessive rains fallen recently over the spring wheat states. The red rust on the leaves, which is always to be found where there has been much rain, has already been conjured as having reached the black stage by some of the alarmists. As it has been impossible in the past seasons to find some infection of this virulent sort, it is very probable that some will be discovered this year. But it is a bit premature to spring it on the market yet.

Harvestings of winters in the south still goes on and is finding its way to the central markets in quite large volumes. A fair export business is being worked from day to day altho Europe would likely take hold more freely on a firmer market as foreign buyers are waiting for the bottom. It would seem that the principal wheat markets were now on a better basis. Immense quantities of new wheat will be required to fill export sales and we should not be surprised to see July wheat quite strong with millers and exporters after it.

The cash demand during the period under review has been fair, altho at times there has been considerable wheat offering with no takers. Lower grades do not find the best market in the year just now, but they are being taken care of steadily.

Oats—Had a fair range this week and at the outset were considerably stronger due to advance in prices in wheat as well as coarse grains in the U.S. Later, weakness developed owing to a very poor cash demand; the options also closed lower, July closing at 30c. or ½c. lower than the high point for the week.

Barley—Market dull with offerings small and cash demand only fair, prices being ½ of a cent to 1 cent all round.

Flax—The market was inclined to do better after the liquidation of July was over on the last day of June and at the close today showed gains of ½ to 1c. a bushel all round. The market in Duluth has been acting a little better and the general undertone has been fair, reflecting this strength here.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 30.....	85	80½	79½
July 1.....	Holiday		
July 2.....	89½	82½	80½
July 3.....	89½	81½	80½
July 4.....	89½	82	80½
July 5.....	89½	82½	83½
July 6.....	90½	82½	83½
Oats—			
June 30.....	39½	35½	
July 1.....	Holiday		
July 2.....	39½	35½	
July 3.....	39½	35½	
July 4.....	39½	35½	
July 5.....	39½	35½	
July 6.....	38½	35½	
Flax—			
June 30.....	137½	142½	140
July 1.....	Holiday		
July 2.....	139½	143½	140
July 3.....	139½	143½	141½
July 4.....	139½	143½	141½
July 5.....	139½	143½	141½
July 6.....	139½	143½	141½

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 3)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car.....	\$0.93
No. 1 hard wheat, part car.....	.92½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive, choice.....	.91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	.91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car.....	.91½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.91½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive.....	.89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive, in transit.....	.91½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,700 bu., to arrive.....	.90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive, in transit.....	.91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car.....	.91½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	.92½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive.....	.89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.91½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive.....	.92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive.....	.91½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.89½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice.....	.90
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car, sample.....	.86½

No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car.....	.90½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	.89
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.88½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	.89½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car.....	.89½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	.88
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	.88½
Rejected wheat, part car.....	.82
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	.83
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed.....	.82
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car.....	.84
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car.....	.83½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive.....	.84
Sample grade corn, 2 cars.....	.59
No. 2 white corn, 1,000 bu., to arrive.....	.63½
Sample grade corn, 1 car.....	.56
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars.....	.34½
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	.31½
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	.32
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, Willmar.....	.35½

### CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, July 4.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows:—Cattle 559, sheep 200, hogs 6,280, horses 60. The cattle market showed an advance of about 20 cents over last week, and the demand was very keen. Some good choice cattle would have sold very well. We look for a strong market for the coming week for good fat cattle. Half fat cattle are selling very slow. There is a little more demand for good stock cattle, but very few are coming in to the market.

The following prices are quoted:—Steers, choice grain fed, 1150 to 1300, \$7.10; common grain fed, 950 to 1100, \$6.75; choice grass fed, 1150 to 1300, \$6.75; common grass fed, 950 to 1100, \$6.00; feeders, 800 to 950, \$5.75 to \$6.00; stockers, light, 400 to 800, \$4.75 to \$5.75. Heifers, choice heavy, \$6.00; common, \$5.50; stocker, \$5.00; light, \$5.50. Cows, choice heavy, \$5.50; common, \$4.50 to \$5.00; thin, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Calves, heavy, \$6.00 to \$8.00; light (to 200 lbs.), \$9.00. Springers, choice, \$65.00 to \$80.00; common, \$50.00 to \$60.00. Bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Oxen, choice, \$5.00 to \$6.00; common, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Lambs (milk), \$3.00. Sheep, wethers, \$6.50; ewes, \$6.00.

Hogs grew a little stronger thru the week, some selling as high as \$7.17½. We look for hogs to hold strong as the demand is very good. Choice hogs off cars \$7.00 to \$7.17½. Rough hogs 1 cent off.

### STOCKSIN TERMINALS

Fort William, July 3, 1914.	1914	1913
Wheat—		
1 Hard.....	30,587.30	14,315.00
1 Nor.....	2,460,503.10	465,989.00
2 Nor.....	575,540.10	1,429,063.00
3 Nor.....	170,898.80	1,062,576.00
No. 4.....	39,211.50	492,451.00
Others.....	316,728.43	2,114,600.10

This week.....	3,599,772.53	This week.....	5,578,374.10
Last week.....	4,028,375.23	Last week.....	6,334,264.50

Decrease.....	428,602.30	Decrease.....	755,890.40
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Oats—			
1 C.W.....	13,603.18		28,062.00
2 C.W.....	371,950.09		2,556,280.09
3 C.W.....	160,389.24		270,677.00
Ex. 1 Fd.....	6,797.04		270,512.00
Others.....	67,929.19		997,782.05

This week.....	619,770.06	This week.....	4,123,313.05
Last week.....	468,570.16	Last week.....	4,217,088.13

Decrease.....	151,199.24	Decrease.....	93,775.08
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Barley—			
3 C.W.....	113,855.22	1 N.W.C.....	3,434,917.36
4 C.W.....	76,540.00	2 C.W.....	229,982.24
Rej.....	41,813.05	3 C.W.....	23,311.82
Feed.....	5,261.28	Others.....	24,104.06
Others.....	8,556.20		

This week.....	246,326.35	This week.....	8,712,315.42
Last week.....	263,007.18	Last week.....	8,741,511.50

Decrease.....	16,680.31	Decrease.....	29,196.03
Last year's.....		Total.....	5,109,448.45

### SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1914 (ake).....	1,568,019	87,550	69,515	139,045
(rail).....	33,030	2,310	3,004	220
1913 (ake).....	1,598,019	67,768	75,890	254,587
(rail).....	84,638	16,638	2,693	5,478

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending July 3, 1914

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and Pt. Arthur Ter.....	3,599,772	619,770	246,326
Total.....	9,095,583	7,447,243	847,310
In ves in Can.....			
Ter. Harbors.....	4,651,715	2,972,264	556,475
At Buffalo and Duluth.....	61,000	136,562	15,000

Total this week.....	9,159,583	7,583,805	862,310
Total last week.....	10,513,010	6,473,965	1,181,995
Total last year.....	9,740,701	8,911,842	1,751,335

### ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, July 3.—Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today:—Cattle 500, calves 300, hogs 6,300, sheep 6,000, cars 145.

Cattle—Fat cattle of the best dry fed sorts had best outlet today, but practically all others, including grassy killers and stocker grades, sold at weakened rates. The terms made were generally the lowest of the season as the result of the successive discounts recently reported. Dairy cows were slow to move. Veil calves sold steady with tops at \$8.75. Representative sales:—

Beef Steers—17,068 lbs., \$8.40; 1, 970 lbs., \$8.00; 1, 890 lbs., \$8.00; 2, 800 lbs., \$8.00. Butcher Bulls—1, 1,260 lbs., \$5.65; 2, 1,185 lbs., \$5.40; 2, 1,185 lbs., \$5.35; 1, 1,130 lbs., \$5.25; 1, 1,260 lbs., \$5.10; 1, 770 lbs., \$5.00. Veal Calves—28, 156 lbs., \$8.75; 2, 125 lbs., \$8.00; 5, 120 lbs., \$7.50; 4, 102 lbs., \$7.25; 3, 100 lbs., \$6.50; 1, 220 lbs., \$4.75.

Butcher Cows and Heifers—1, 1,260 lbs., \$6.75; 1, 1,070 lbs., \$6.50; 1, 740 lbs., \$6.25; 1, 1,010 lbs., \$5.75; 2, 970 lbs., \$5.75. Cutters and Cannors—4, 972 lbs., \$4.75; 1, 970 lbs., \$4.60; 1, 1,110 lbs., \$4.50; 1, 940 lbs., \$4.00; 1, 860 lbs., \$3.75.

Hogs—Hog prices ranged from \$7.95 to \$8.00.

### WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, July 3, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$0.89½	\$0.91½
2 Nor. wheat.....	.88½	.89½
3 Nor. wheat.....	.88½	.87½
3 white oats.....	.80½	.85½
Barley.....	46½-52½	42-50
Flax, No. 1.....	1.38½	1.60½

Futures—		
July wheat.....	.89½	.87½
Sept. wheat.....	.81½	.81

	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top.....	\$7.75	\$9.45
Hogs, top.....	7.40	8.55
Sheep, yearlings.....	5.00	7.40

today with the market generally regarded as steady with Thursday's. The liberal run sold readily. Bulk of droves sold around \$7.95, but many went at \$7.90.

Representative Sales—Hogs, 55, 234 lbs., \$8.00; 20, 187 lbs., \$8.00; 55, 242 lbs., \$8.00; 62, 214 lbs., \$8.00; 60, 275 lbs., \$7.97; 59, 261 lbs., \$7.97; 57, 254 lbs., \$7.97; 26, 236 lbs., \$7.95; 75, 272 lbs., \$7.95; 7, 275 lbs., \$7.90; 60, 247 lbs., \$7.90; 49, 242 lbs., \$7.90; 85, 281 lbs., \$7.85; 42, 261 lbs., \$7.85.

Sheep—Sheep house supplies were liberal, but only a few lots were on sale locally as a big share of the run arrived on thru consignment. Prices were steady, but heavy sheep showed the effects of the 50 cent reduction reported Thursday.

Killing Sheep and Lambs—6 lambs, 66 lbs., \$9.00; 6 lambs, 63 lbs., \$9.00; 2 lambs, 55 lbs., \$8.50; 10 lambs, 57 lbs., \$7.50; 12 lambs, 55 lbs., \$7.50; 11 lambs, 122 lbs., \$5.75; 1 ewe, 110 lbs., \$5.00; 2 ewes, 90 lbs., \$5.00; 0 ewes, 109 lbs., \$4.75; 1 ewe, 110 lbs., \$4.50.

## Winnipeg Livestock

### Stockyard Receipts

Receipts for the past week at the Union stockyards have been as follows:—1,114 cattle, 9,259 hogs, 23 sheep and 22 calves; at the C.P.R. yards there have been received 411 cattle, 1,067 hogs and 8 calves.

Cattle The past week's trade in cattle has been very good from a seller's standpoint, because altho the receipts have been somewhat larger the demand has continued sufficiently strong to handle all the shipments at a somewhat advanced price on the best grades of cattle received. Grass fed cattle are selling below top prices, but butchers appear to require anything showing good condition. At any rate the supply of dry fed stock is almost done and since demand for beef is good the price paid on shipments is likely to remain steady for a while. The top price paid for cattle this week has been \$8.15, but this was only for a few choice steers. The bulk of the best cattle sold for from \$7.50 to \$7.75, while grass stock and good killing heifers are fetching from \$6.50 to \$7. The price paid for bulls is lower, ranging from \$5 to \$5.25, and on account of the large supply of milk at this time of the year the price paid for milkers and springers is somewhat low. Good cows will sell for from \$6.00 to \$7.00 apiece. Veals are in good demand, 9 cents being paid for choice veal calves.

Hogs Hog prices have remained steady during the past week at \$7.40. The supply was about 3,000 short during the week, and since there is a good demand from all quarters it is probable that the price will hold good during the next few days.

Sheep There are very few sheep changing hands at this time of the year and prices remain unchanged.

## Country Produce

Note—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

At this time of the year it is not usual for the price of butter to change from week to week and altho there is not a very large supply just at present dealers are paying the same prices as those of last week, namely, fancy dairy, 20 cents; No. 1 dairy, 18 cents; and good round lots, 14c-15c.

Eggs Dealers state that it is not probable that egg prices will go much lower, but they wish it understood that prices quoted are strictly subject to candling. Prices are 18 to 20 cents.

### Potatoes

Exhibition week is making its influence felt in the produce world to the extent of raising the price of potatoes. Dealers this week will pay from \$1.45 to \$1.50 for potatoes. This is a continued advance over last week's prices.

### Milk and Cream

Prices this week continue the same as those quoted in the last issue. Sweet cream is selling for 26 cents; sour cream is worth from 19 to 21 cents according to grade, and milk this month is worth 15 cents.

### Hay

Very little new hay is on the market just at present and demand for all grades is sufficiently good to keep prices excellent. There is some hay coming in which is of inferior quality and such fodder is not looked upon with any favor by dealers. Prices are quoted as follows:—No. 1 Timothy \$20, No. 2 \$18; Red-top No. 1 \$16, No. 2 \$14; Upland No. 1 \$14, No. 2 \$13; Midland No. 1 \$12, No. 2 \$11. There is good demand for feed oats, dealers offering 40 cents per bushel.

### Dressed Meats

Dressed meat prices are just the same this week, dealers always being ready to buy choice carcasses. Prices are as follows:—Beef 11½ to 12½ cents, pork 11 cents, spring lamb 21 cents, veal 11 to 15½ cents, and mutton 15 cents.

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 30 to July 6 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
June 30	88	86½	85	81	..	..	..	39½	39½	39	38½	38½	52½	49½	47½	47	137½	134½	122½	...
July 1	Dom. Union		Day	..	Holiday	..	..	39½	38½	38½	38	38	52½	49	47	46½	139	136	124	...
2	89½	88½	86½	..	..	..	..	39½	..	..	..	..	52½	49	47	46½	138½	135½	122½	...
3	89½	88½	86½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52½	49	47	46½	139½	136½	123½	...
4	89½	88½	86½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52½	49	47	46½	139½	136½	123½	...
5	89½	88½	86½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52½	49	47	46½	139½	136½	123½	...
6	90½	88½	87	..	..	..	..	38½	..	..	..	..	52½	49½	47	46½	139	136	123	...

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR
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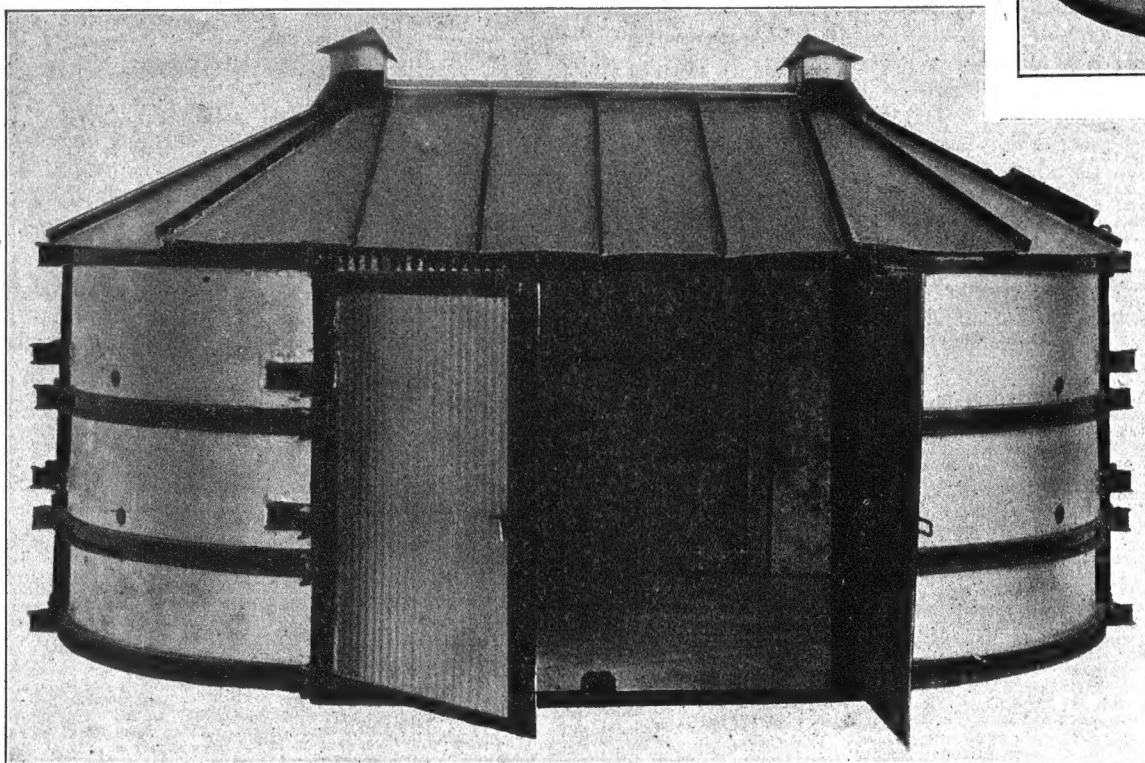
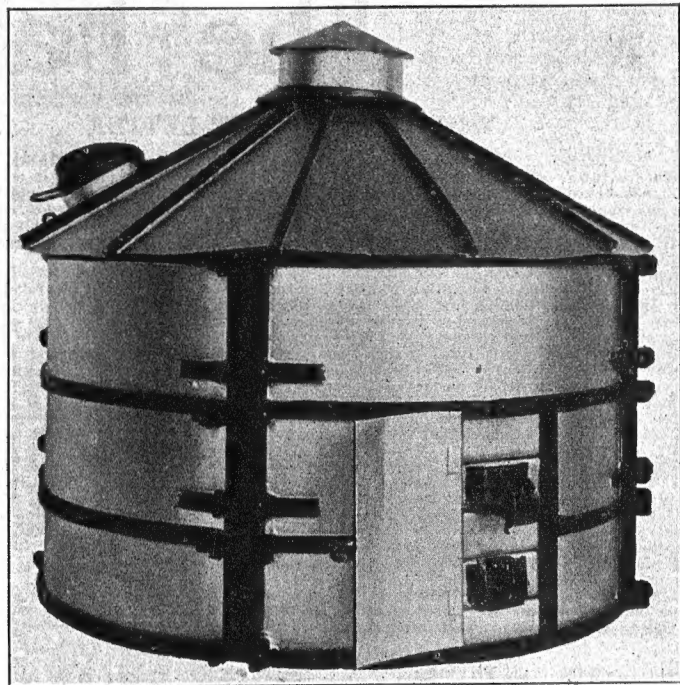


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This Tank is sectional, portable, and easily erected. The small tank shown above has a capacity of 1,050 bushels, and can be extended, as shown in adjoining cut, to accommodate double the capacity, by adding half the initial cost. The large tank is also convertible into an implement shed or garage. If you cannot visit our exhibit at the Fair, write us for particulars.

**Prairie Grain Tank Co. (G)**  
Industrial Bureau  
Winnipeg

## Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications should be sent.

### NEW BRANCH AT QUEENS VALLEY

A meeting was held recently in the Queens Valley school house for the purpose of forming a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Organizer M. McCuish was present and gave a very instructive address on what the Association was doing for the farmers in this province. After the address we organized with thirteen members, and the following officers were appointed:—B. Galloway, president; J. Harvie, vice-president; C. Carruthers, secretary-treasurer. The directors will be appointed at the next meeting so that we can spread our directors more evenly round our district. I have taken The Grain Growers' Guide for the last two years and have always wanted to have a branch here.

Thanking the Association for sending the organizer to start a branch for us.

JOHN HARVIE, Vice-Pres.

### CLEGG ORGANIZED

Another new branch has been formed in the Morden district to be known as the Clegg branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—R. Cumming, president; A. Ferris, vice-president; A. R. Godkin, secretary-treasurer; directors, J. Gill, W. E. Elliot, A. Henderson, J. G. Godkin, R. Bateman, Wm. Elliot. Prospects are for a very live branch here.

### GOD'S WHIP

Christian! Who calls us Christian? We,  
Who trumpet our creed from sea to sea,  
Who bridge the ocean with eager hands  
To rescue the pagan of other lands,  
Yet breed our criminals in the womb—  
Product of factory and loom  
Where mothers, toiling from early morn,  
Barter the strength of the child unborn.  
Oh, did we live the Christian creed,  
Did we feel the blade of human need,  
Would millions of men be underfed  
And others surfeited with bread?  
Could we take these counterfeit shapes of men,  
Drive them, cheat them, starve them—  
then,  
When the God-spark burst in rebellious flame,  
Curse them with prison and with shame,  
Shut them from starlight and the sun,  
Punished for crimes that we have done?  
Criminals we call them—we!  
For our eyes are holden; we cannot see  
Fruit of exhausted motherhood  
Slaving to earn the daily food.

Christian! Who calls us Christian? We,  
Who chant our hymns of a life to be,  
And close our eyes to the living sore  
Eating its way to the nation's core;  
Who flaunt our virtues thruout the earth,  
Singing the great Redeemer's birth,  
While evils naked within the land  
Cry for the swift destroyer's hand.

Oh, could we hurl the Christian speech  
Wherever the whip of God could reach,  
Would little children, against His will,  
Labor in factory and mill,  
Thwarting the Maker's perfect plan,  
When out of His love He created man?  
Oh, could we rage as the Saviour raged,  
Would innocence be trapped and caged,  
The virtue of woman bought and sold

For the sin of man that is ages old?  
We would scourge them all from the holy place,

Thieves that plunder the human race.  
Christian! Who calls us Christian? We,  
Who poison the veins of the race to be!

Not till we give God's man a chance,  
Shall we see humanity's whole advance  
Man shall not realize his dream,  
Till motherhood is the gift supreme.  
Not till the meanest has his place  
In the forward march of the human race.  
Not till the poorest has the right  
To love and honor and food and light,  
Not till the weakest knows his might,  
Till we free the captive and sheathe the sword,

Not till we stand before the Lord—  
A nation splendid and unafraid,  
Made in the image that God made,  
No man a tyrant and none a slave,  
Shall the world be saved, as He meant to save!

—Angela Morgan.

### HOME BANK'S GOOD REPORT

The annual statement of the Home Bank of Canada presented at the meeting at Toronto last week showed net profits of \$192,442, or about 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, which at the close of the year was \$1,943,998. The profits, together with \$140,470 carried forward from the previous year, and \$1,930 premium on new stock, were divided as follows:—Dividends, \$135,910; transferred to rest, \$16,666; establishment of pension fund, \$10,000; written off, \$65,000, leaving \$107,266 to be carried forward. The rest is now \$666,666, or one-third of the capital. The bank's total assets, which now amount

to \$4,417,347, are to the extent of one-third in immediately available form. The year's profits of \$192,000 compare with \$167,125 in 1913 and \$140,000 in 1912. In common with most financial institutions the bank shows a slight falling off in deposits, which the president in his address explained was due to the withdrawal of some temporary deposits in current account at the close of the previous fiscal year. The number of accounts, however, showed an increase, and there was a gain in savings deposits.

### JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN DEAD

London, July 3.—Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain died here last night. The death of Joseph Chamberlain, which removes one of the most striking figures from British politics in the past generation, came as an entire surprise, as the condition of his health was not publicly known to be any worse than at any time in the past two or three years.

The cause of Mr. Chamberlain's death was officially announced today as heart failure. Altho he had been gradually sinking since Tuesday, the members of the family had preferred that his condition should not become publicly known.

### Dies in London

Mrs. Chamberlain, who never left her husband's side since he was stricken with paralysis several years ago, and his son Austen Chamberlain were with Mr. Chamberlain when death occurred at 10.30 o'clock last night at his London residence.



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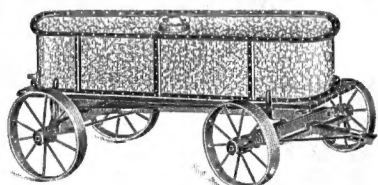


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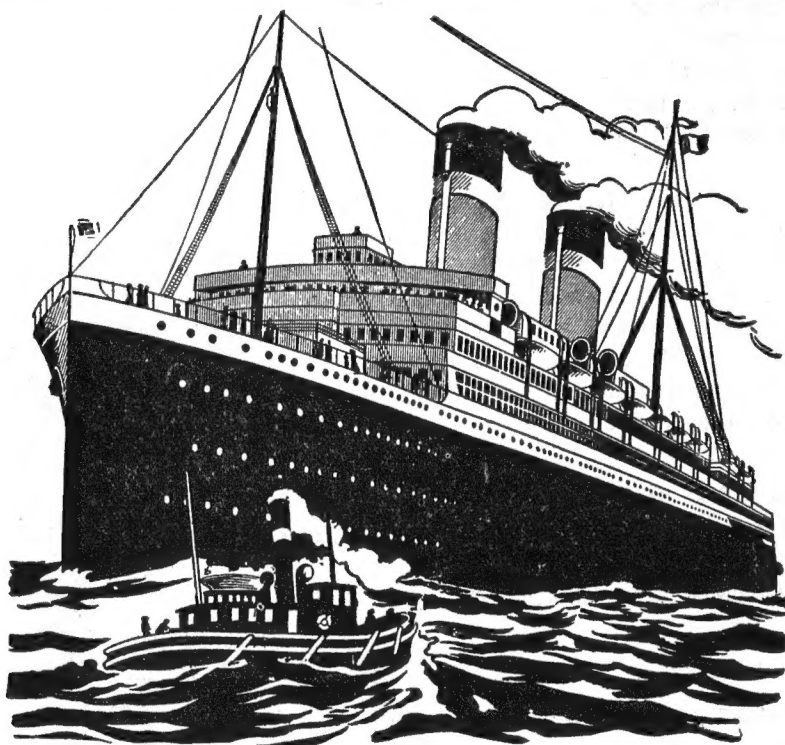


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## A Chat With Parents



Every Boy and Girl should have a hobby to occupy their leisure hours after school and on Saturdays—something useful—work or play, to which they can turn with pleasure and delight.

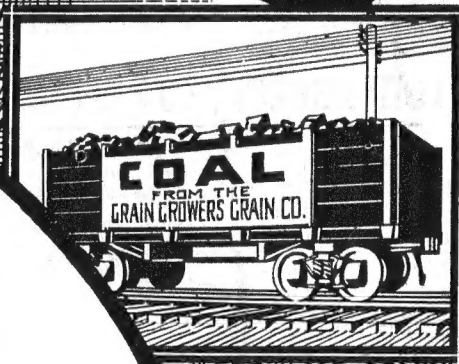
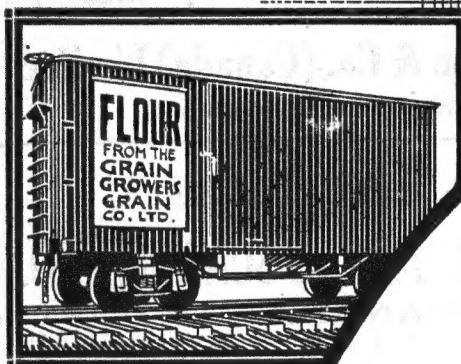
Never have your boys and girls had such opportunities as we are giving them just now.

If you are interested send for our booklet entitled, "Canadians in the Making." This little book will tell you all about what we purpose doing for the young folks on the farm. Your only expense will be the two cent. stamp on your letter. Every parent should have it.

ADDRESS YOUR LETTER TO

The Circulation Manager  
The Grain Growers' Guide  
WINNIPEG





## ...THE... RIGHT TIME

to face a problem is before it becomes so pressing that it demands immediate, and consequently hurried, attention. The forehanded man, wherever possible, thinks out his problems ahead and is prepared to meet almost any situation which arises. The main interest of every farmer in Western Canada today is the crop now growing. No producer can control the elements between now and Fall, but he can completely control most of the agencies affecting results after his grain is harvested.

The result will be either good or bad to a certain degree, just according to the way in which you decide the question: How shall I market my crop?

Just recently prices have dropped about 8c per bushel and 1 Northern for delivery at the head of the Lakes next October has sold at a price which would only net 65c per bushel for many farmers throughout the West.

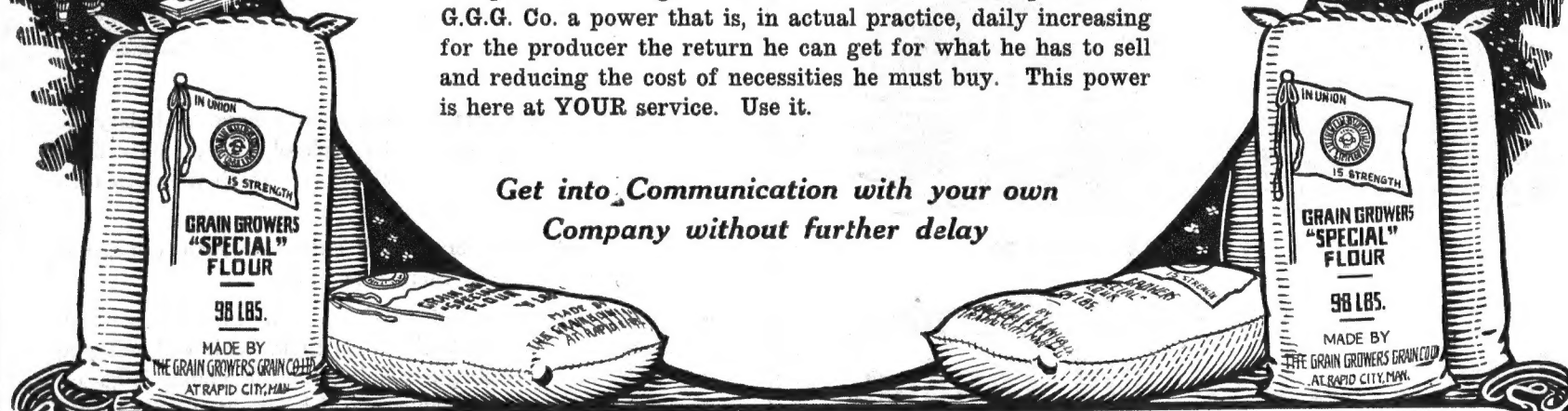
Many things may happen between now and harvest time, but at present values are low and, with record crops in the U.S., the indications do not point to any

pronounced advance in prices. This being the case, it is up to every prudent grain grower to make provision now for putting his crop on the market this Fall in such a way that he will get the last possible cent out of it.

The best start that can be made along this line is to get in touch with the G.G.G. Co. Any information requested will be gladly furnished and we will promptly forward you a summary of the outstanding features in connection with the marketing of the crop as they affect the producer.

Co-operation amongst western farmers has developed in the G.G.G. Co. a power that is, in actual practice, daily increasing for the producer the return he can get for what he has to sell and reducing the cost of necessities he must buy. This power is here at YOUR service. Use it.

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